

A SUMMARY OF LEGISLATION
TRULY AGREED TO AND FINALLY PASSED

by the

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Prepared by the
Divisions of Research, Computer Information Systems
and Administration
of the
MISSOURI SENATE

SPONSOR: Schmitt

HANDLER: Cornejo

CCS#2/HCS/SS/SCS/SB 572 - This act modifies various provisions regarding municipalities and counties.

MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR MUNICIPALITIES IN ST. LOUIS COUNTY - 67.287

Currently, every municipality located within St. Louis County must provide certain municipal and financial services and reports. This act modifies the list of services that municipalities must offer. The annual audit by a certified public accountant of the municipality's finances that includes a report on internal controls to prevent misuse of funds no longer has to be prepared by a qualified financial consultant. Furthermore, a municipality only has to have an accredited police department by 2021 if the municipality has a police department or contracts with another police department for public safety services. Currently, each municipality also must have its construction code reviewed by 2018. However under the act, a municipality is not required to adopt an updated construction code.

This provision is similar to HB 2658 (2016).

NUISANCE ABATEMENT ORDINANCES - 67.398, 67.451

Currently, certain cities and counties may enact an ordinance to provide for the abatement of nuisances, and the ordinance may provide that if the nuisance is not removed or abated then the building commissioner or designated officer may remove or abate the nuisance. This act provides that the ordinance must require that a written notice be provided to the property owner which describes the condition of the lot, what action will remedy the nuisance, and provides not less than ten days to abate or commence removal of each condition identified in the notice. If the property owner does not occupy the property, then the notice shall be given to any occupant. Any city may recover the costs for enforcing the nuisance abatement ordinance by including the fines in the annual real estate tax bill for the property, rather than issue a special tax bill against the property. Any costs and fines not paid by December 31st of that year will be considered delinquent.

LIABILITY FOR DEBTS OF A MUNICIPALITY - 71.980

This act also specifies that the state is not liable for the debts of a municipality that is financially insolvent.

This provision is identical to SB 956 (2016).

DISINCORPORATION PROCEDURES - 77.700, 77.703, 77.706, 77.709, 77.712, 77.715, 79.490, 80.570, 82.133, 82.136, 82.139, 82.142, 82.145, 82.148

The act establishes disincorporation procedures for third class cities, charter cities, and home rule cities. Upon receiving a petition signed by 25% percent of the voters of the city, the county governing body shall order an election upon the question of disincorporation of the city. The county governing body shall disincorporate the city upon an affirmative vote of a majority of those voting. Whenever the county governing body dissolves a city then the county governing body shall appoint a person to act as trustee for the corporation who shall take an oath and give bond with sufficient security. The trustee shall have certain powers as designated in the act, such as the power to prosecute and defend the corporation in a law suit, collect money due, and sell property.

The act decreased the number of signatures required on a petition to disincorporate a fourth class city or a town or village from 50% to 25% of voters, and further decreases the voter approval percentage for disincorporation from 60% of those voting to a majority.

SPONSOR: Schmitt

HANDLER: Cornejo

These provisions are similar to HB 1686 (2016), HCS/HB 1632 (2016), and HB 741 (2015).

MUNICIPAL JUDGES - 479.020

The act prohibits a municipal judge from serving on more than five municipal courts.

This provision is identical to a provision contained in HCS/SS/SCS/SB 663 (2016).

MUNICIPAL COURTS - 479.350, 479.353, 479.359, 479.360, 479.368

The act changes the definition of court costs to exclude any certified costs, and to include fines added to the annual real estate tax bill or a special tax bill of a property owner for the cost of nuisance abatement and removal. The definition of minor traffic violation is modified to include traffic ordinance violations for which no points are assessed to a driver's driving record and amended charges for any minor traffic violation and adds a definition for municipal ordinance violations.

The maximum allowable fine for minor traffic violations has been lowered from three hundred dollars to two hundred twenty-five dollars. For municipal ordinance violations committed within a twelve month period beginning with the first violation: the maximum allowable fine is two hundred dollars for the first offense, two hundred seventy-five dollars for the second offense, three hundred fifty dollars for the third offense, and four hundred fifty dollars for the fourth and subsequent offenses. No court costs shall be charged to defendants found to be indigent. Municipal courts are also required to not charge defendants for costs associated with community service alternatives.

Municipal ordinance violations and amended charges for municipal ordinance violations are added to the calculation limiting the percentage of annual general operating revenue that can come from fines and court costs for minor violations and to provisions regarding fines, imprisonment, and court costs in municipal court cases. Municipal ordinance violations are also added to municipal disincorporation provisions if a municipality fails to remit excess annual general operating revenue to the Department of Revenue for the county school fund and the disincorporation threshold has been lowered from sixty percent to a majority of participating voters.

JESSI BAKER

SPONSOR: Keaveny

HANDLER: Jones

CCS/HCS/SCS/SB 578 - This act allows certain circuits to appoint an additional circuit court marshal, authorizes an additional judge in certain circuits when indicated by a judicial performance report, adds an additional judge to the 26th Judicial Circuit, excludes firearms from attachment in bankruptcy, and establishes the Missouri Commercial Receivership Act.

CIRCUIT COURT MARSHAL - 476.083

The act allows the presiding judge of any circuit containing a diagnostic and reception center operated by the Department of Corrections and a mental health facility operated by the Department of Mental Health which houses certain persons specified in the act to appoint a circuit court marshal.

This provision is identical to SB 860 (2016), HB 1685 (2016), provisions contained in HCS/HB 2332 (2016) and HCS/SS/SCS/SB 663 (2016), and substantially similar to SB 532 (2015), HB 1182 (2015), and provisions contained in SS/SCS/HB 799 (2015), CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SB 67 (2015), and HB 473 (2015).

SPONSOR: Keaveny

HANDLER: Jones

ADDITIONAL CIRCUIT JUDGE POSITION - 478.330

This act provides that when an annual judicial performance report indicates for three consecutive years that a judicial circuit is in need of two or more full-time judicial positions then, subject to appropriations, there shall be one additional circuit judge position authorized in that circuit.

This provision is identical to a provision contained in SCS/HCS/HB 1759 (2016) and HCS/SS/SCS/SB 663 (2016), and similar to a provision in SB 733 (2016).

26TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT - 478.705

The act also adds a circuit court judge to the Twenty-Sixth Judicial Circuit. The judge shall be elected in 2020, and until such time the Governor shall appoint someone to serve as judge.

This provision is identical to provisions in HCS/SS/SCS/sB 663 (2016) and HCS/SB 676 (2016) and similar to a provision in SCS/HCS/HB 1759 (2016).

BANKRUPTCY - 513.430

The act allows a person to exempt firearms, firearm accessories, and ammunition, not to exceed \$1,500, from attachment in bankruptcy proceedings.

This provision is identical to provisions contained in SS/HCS/HB 1765 (2016).

COMMERCIAL RECEIVERSHIP ACT - 515.500 - 515.665

The act grants the court authority to appoint a receiver whenever the court deems necessary. A receiver shall have the duty to keep and preserve any money deposited with the court, and any property and business or business interests entrusted to the receiver pending any legal or equitable action concerning such money, property, or business interest. The appointment of a receiver may be sought as an independent claim and remedy, and does not need to be in addition to another legal claim. A debtor and all parties to the action shall receive seven days' notice of any application for the appointment of a receiver. Notice shall also be given to all other parties in interest.

Where a receiver has been appointed in a foreign jurisdiction with respect to the debtor's property and upon the application by the receiver appointed in the foreign jurisdiction or any party to that foreign action, the court shall appoint as receiver of the debtor's property located in this state the same person. Following the appointment, the court shall give effect to orders or judgments of the court in the foreign jurisdiction affecting the property in this state unless to do so would be manifestly unjust or inequitable.

The order appointing a receiver must describe the property by category, individual items, or both if the receiver is to take charge of less than substantially all of the debtor's property. The receiver will be deemed a general receiver with authority to take charge over all of the debtor's property unless expressly stated otherwise in the order.

According to the act, a receiver is either a general receiver or a limited receiver depending on how much possession and control over the debtor's property the court grants the receiver.

Within ten business days of the appointment of a receiver or the conversion of a limited receiver to a general receiver, the receiver shall give notice of the appointment or conversion to all interested parties including the Secretary of State or the state and federal taxing authorities. The act provides the content of such notice and states that the notice must be sent by first class mail. Additionally, a general receiver

SPONSOR: Keaveny

HANDLER: Jones

must publish notice of the receivership in a newspaper of general circulation in the county in which estate property is located once a week for three weeks. A debtor must cooperate with all reasonable requests for information by the receiver in order to assist in satisfying the notice requirements.

Any person may serve as a receiver unless the person has been found guilty of a felony, is party to the action, is related to the debtor or is a partner, director, attorney, employee, or creditor of the debtor, has an interest materially adverse to the interests of persons affected by the receivership, or is a sheriff of any county. A receiver must execute a bond with one or more sureties approved by the court and in an amount specified by the court.

As of the time of appointment, a receiver has the same powers and priority as a creditor that obtained a judicial lien on all of the debtor's property that is subject to the receivership, but must satisfy real property recording requirements as established in the act.

The court has exclusive authority over the receiver, and exclusive possession and control of all real property and all tangible and intangible personal property in which the receiver has been appointed to keep and preserve. The court also has exclusive authority to determine all controversies relating to the collection, preservation, application and distribution of all property, and all claims against the receiver arising out of the exercise of the receiver's performance of duties.

The act specifies the powers and authority of a receiver which include paying expenses incidental to the preservation and use of estate property, performing all duties associated with operating a business in the ordinary course of operation, intervening in any action in which a claim is asserted against the debtor, seeking advice from the court about a course of action, and obtaining appraisals of estate property. Additional powers may be granted to the receiver by statute, court rule, or by the court.

A receiver may demand that a person turn over any estate property that is within the possession or control of that person. A receiver may seek to compel turnover of estate property, and unless a bona fide dispute over the receiver's right to possession of the estate property exists, failure to relinquish possession of the property is punishable as contempt.

A debtor must make available for inspection by a general receiver all information and data as established by the act, and must cooperate fully with the receiver in the administration of the estate and discharge of the receiver's duties. After the appointment of a general receiver, the debtor must file with the court and submit to the receiver certain information including a list of all known creditors and a true list of all estate property.

A general receiver must file with the court a monthly report of the receiver's operations and financial affairs, and a limited receiver shall file all reports as the court requires.

The order of appointing a general receiver shall operate as a stay of certain actions as specified in the act, but shall not operate as a stay of criminal proceedings against the debtor; actions establishing paternity, or actions modifying or enforcing alimony, maintenance or support orders; any act to perfect or to maintain the perfection of an interest in estate property; an action by a governmental unit to enforce its police or regulatory power; the enforcement of a judgment obtained in an action by a governmental unit to enforce its police or regulatory power; the exercise of a right of setoff; or any action pending in another court.

SPONSOR: Keaveny

HANDLER: Jones

A public utility providing service to estate property must provide fifteen days notice, or notice as required by the Public Service Commission for a customer of that class, before altering or discontinuing service to the estate property. Additionally, the court may prohibit the alteration or cessation of utility service if the receiver can furnish adequate assurance of payment for service. Any public utility regulated by the Public Service Commission which does not provide notice or comply with the court's order is subject to the appropriate remedial measures by the Commission. A receiver may bring an action to enforce compliance with this act against any utility not regulated by the Public Service Commission which does not provide notice or comply with the court's order.

A receiver may assume or reject any executory contract or unexpired lease of the debtor upon order of the court following notice and a hearing. Any obligation or liability incurred by a general receiver on account of the receiver's assumption of the executory contract or unexpired lease shall be treated as an expense of the receivership, and rejection of a contract or lease is to be treated as a breach of contract or lease occurring immediately prior to the receiver's appointment.

If a receiver is authorized to operate the debtor's business or manage the debtor's property, the receiver may obtain unsecured credit and incur unsecured debt in the ordinary course of business as an administrative expense. The receiver may obtain credit or incur debt other than in the ordinary course of business with the authorization of the court and following notice and a hearing.

The act grants a receiver the right to sue and be sued without leave of court in all circumstances necessary for the receivership. A judgment against a general receiver or the debtor is not a lien on estate property and no executions shall be issued on such property.

A receiver and the agents, attorneys, and employees of the receivership shall have judicial immunity for acts and omissions committed in connection with official duties on behalf of the court and within the scope of the appointment. A person may bring an action against a receiver or the agents, attorneys, and employees of the receivership only after filing an application with the court and the court granting such application after notice and hearing.

With the court's approval, the receiver may employ attorneys, accountants, appraisers, auctioneers, or other professionals to assist the receiver. The receiver and any professionals employed must maintain itemized billing records.

Creditors and parties of interest and other persons submitting written claims in the receivership are bound by the acts of the receiver and court orders relating to the receivership regardless of whether the person is a party to the receivership action. The receiver shall maintain a master mailing list of all parties and parties in interest that file and serve a notice of appearance in the receivership. All persons on the master list must be given thirty days notice prior to certain hearings and other proceedings specified in the act.

Certain claims shall be in the form as required by the act, served on the receiver, and filed with the court. The claims administration process shall be administered by a general receiver and may be administered by a limited receiver when ordered by the court.

Prior to the entry of an order approving the general receiver's final report, the receiver or any party in interest may file with the court an objection to a claim. A copy of the objection shall be mailed to the creditor who has thirty days to file with the court suggestions in support of the claim. The act establishes

SPONSOR: Keaveny

HANDLER: Jones

the order of priority on a pro rata basis for the distribution of claims not disallowed by the court.

The court shall remove or replace the receiver if the receiver fails to preform the duties prescribed under the act or ordered by the court.

Upon distribution of all property of the estate or completion of the receiver's duties, the receiver shall file a motion with the court to be discharged. The receiver's final report and accounting which includes all receipts and disbursements of the estate shall be included in the petition for discharge and filed with the court.

These provisions are identical to provisions in SS/HCS/HB 1765 (2016) and similar to HB 2506 (2016), SCS/HB 2590 (2016), and SB 216 (2015).

JESSI BAKER

SPONSOR: Schaaf

HANDLER: Frederick

SB 579 - This act requires the Department of Health and Senior Services to include carbapenem-resistant enterobacteriaceae (CRE) in its list of communicable or infectious diseases which must be reported to the Department.

Under current law, the Department is required to disseminate reports to the public based on data compiled showing infection incidence rates for certain infections for hospitals and ambulatory surgical centers. This act adds other infections to be reported, including: hospital and ambulatory surgical center procedure infections that meet certain requirements, central line-related bloodstream infections, health care-associated infections specified by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS), and other categories of infections established by the Department through rule. The Department shall make such reports available to the public for at least 2 years.

This act requires the Infection Control Advisory Panel to make recommendations to the Department regarding CMS' reporting requirements by January 1, 2017. The panel recommendations shall address which hospitals shall be required, as a condition of licensure, to use specified national networks for data collection, risk analysis and adjustment, or public reporting of infection data. After considering the panel's recommendations, the Department shall implement guidelines from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's National Healthcare Safety Network, or its successor. As a condition of licensure, those hospitals that meet the minimum public reporting requirements shall participate in the National Healthcare Safety Network program. Those hospitals shall permit the program to disclose facility-specific data. Those facilities not participating in the program shall submit facility-specific data to the Department as a condition of licensure.

This act also provides that no later than August 28, 2017, each hospital and ambulatory surgical center, excluding mental health facilities, shall establish an antibiotic stewardship program for evaluating the judicious use of antibiotics, especially antibiotics that are the last line of defense against resistant infections. The stewardship program procedures shall be made available to the Department upon inspection. Hospitals shall meet specified national standards for reporting antimicrobial usage or resistance and shall authorize the National HealthCare Safety Network, or its successor, to disclose to the Department facility-specific reported data. Such data shall not be disclosed to the public except under specific circumstances. Beginning January 1, 2018, and every year thereafter, the Department shall report the General Assembly on the incidence, type, and distribution of antimicrobial-resistant infections

SPONSOR: Schaaf

HANDLER: Frederick

in the state.

These provisions are substantially similar to SCS/HCS/HB 1066 (2015) and similar to SCS/SB 10 (2015) and SB 910 (2014).

This act also defines "telehealth" or "telemedicine" as the delivery of health care services by means of information and communication technologies which facilitate the assessment, diagnosis, consultation, treatment, education, care management, and self-management of a patient's health care while such patient is at the originating site and the health care provider is at the distant site. Telehealth shall also include the use of asynchronous store-and-forward technology. Any licensed health care provider shall be authorized to provide telehealth services if such services are within the scope of practice for which the health care provider is licensed and if such services are provided under the same standard of care as services provided in person. Additionally, no originating site shall be required to maintain immediate availability of on-site clinical staff during the telehealth service, unless such is necessary to meet the standard of care for the treatment of the patient's medical condition when the treating health care provider has not previously seen the patient in person in a clinical setting, is not located at the originating site, and is not providing coverage for a health care provider with an established relationship with the patient.

Additionally, physicians practicing telemedicine shall ensure that a properly established physician-patient relationship, as described in this act, exists with the person receiving telemedicine services. No health care provider shall prescribe any drug, controlled substance, or other treatment to a patient based solely on a telephone evaluation. However, physicians, or their delegates, on-call physicians, advanced practice registered nurses, physician assistants, or assistant physicians in a supervision agreement may prescribe any drug, controlled substance, or other treatment, within his or her scope of practice, to a patient based solely on an evaluation over the telephone if a previously-established and ongoing valid physician-patient relationship exists. No health care provider shall prescribe any drug, controlled substance, or other treatment based solely on an Internet request or an Internet questionnaire.

This act specifies the licensed individuals who shall be considered eligible health care providers for the provision of telehealth services for MO HealthNet participants. Additionally, this act specifies the originating sites where a MO HealthNet participant may receive telehealth services.

This act addresses the use of asynchronous store-and-forward technology in the provision of telehealth services for MO HealthNet participants. "Asynchronous store-and-forward" is defined in the act as the transfer of a patient's clinically important digital samples, such as still images, videos, audio, and text files, and relevant data from an originating site through the use of a camera or similar recording device that stores digital samples that are forwarded via telecommunication to a distant site for consultation by a consulting provider without requiring the simultaneous presence of the patient and the patient's treating provider. The Department of Social Services, in consultation with the Departments of Mental Health and Health and Senior Services, shall promulgate rules governing the use of asynchronous store-and-forward technology in the practice of telehealth in MO HealthNet. The act also specifies reimbursement for asynchronous store-and-forward services for the treating provider and the consulting provider.

This act establishes the "Telehealth Services Advisory Committee" to advise the Department of Social Services and to propose rules relating to telehealth services through asynchronous store-and-forward technology. The act specifies the committee members, appointments, and other terms.

SPONSOR: Schaaf

HANDLER: Frederick

This act establishes a statewide home telemonitoring program for the MO HealthNet program. Home telemonitoring services are health care services that require scheduled remote monitoring of data related to a patient's health. The act specifies the individuals for whom home telemonitoring services may be made available. If the Department of Social Services determines that home telemonitoring is not cost effective, the Department may discontinue the program and stop providing reimbursement through MO HealthNet for such services.

These provisions are substantially similar to provisions in HCS/SS/SCS/SB 621 (2016), HB 1923 (2016) and HCS/SCS/SB 230 (2015).

SARAH HASKINS

***** SB 585 *****

SPONSOR: Wasson

HANDLER: Morris

SCS/SB 585 - Currently, the Thirty-Eighth Judicial Circuit consists of Christian and Taney counties. The act provides that the Thirty-Eighth Judicial Circuit shall consist of only Christian County and creates a new Forty-Sixth Judicial Circuit consisting of Taney County. The Forty-Sixth Judicial Circuit shall have one circuit judge elected in 2016.

Juvenile officers employed in a multicounty circuit which switches to a first class single county circuit on or after August 28, 2016, are state employees and shall receive state-provided benefits.

This act contains an emergency clause and is similar to provisions contained in HB 1793 (2016), HB 2401 (2016), and SS/SCS/HB 799 (2015).

JESSI BAKER

***** SB 586 *****

SPONSOR: Wasson

HANDLER: Swan

SCS/SBs 586 & 651 - SCHOOL FUNDING - This act modifies the definition of "current operating expenditures" by removing the 2010 expiration date on the 5% per calculation cap on the growth of current operating expenditures.

The act also modifies the definition of "state adequacy target". The recalculation of the state adequacy target shall never result in a decrease from the state adequacy target as calculated for fiscal years 2017 and 2018 and any state adequacy target figure calculated subsequent to fiscal year 2018. (Section 163.011)

This provision is substantially similar to a provision contained in HCS/HB 1943 (2016).

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

The act clarifies that charter schools shall receive early childhood education funding at the same time as the district in which the charter school is located. (Section 163.018)

This provision is substantially similar to HB 1667 (2016) and to a provision contained in HCS/HB 1943 (2016), HB 764 (2016), SCS/HCS/HB 1451 (2016) and CCS/SCS/HCS/HB 42 (2015).

This act contains an emergency clause.

SPONSOR: Wasson
JOSHUA NORBERG

HANDLER: Swan

SPONSOR: Dixon

HANDLER: Barnes

HCS/SCS/SBs 588, 603, & 942 - Current law requires a \$100 surcharge to be paid for petitions for expungement of criminal records. This act raises the amount of the surcharge to \$250 and provides that the judge may waive the surcharge if the petitioner is indigent.

Under current law, a person may petition the court in which the person was found guilty for the expungement of records relating to a list of specified offenses. A person may file multiple petitions throughout the state and have multiple offenses expunged, but may only file one petition per circuit court. This act repeals the limitation on the number of petitions per circuit court, allows a person who was arrested but not sentenced to apply for expungement, and allows a person to petition, over the course of a lifetime, for the expungement of records for any number of infractions, no more than two misdemeanor offenses or ordinance violations that carry jail time, and no more than one felony offense. If the violations or offenses were charged at the same time or involve the same course of conduct, the person may include all the related offenses or violations in the same petition and it only counts as a petition for one offense or violation. This act lists certain crimes and ordinance violations that may not be expunged.

Current law requires the petitioner to name as defendants any entity that has records related to the offense the petitioner is seeking to have expunged. This act adds municipal prosecuting attorneys to the list of entities.

Current law requires a person to wait 20 years for a felony and 10 years for a misdemeanor before being eligible to file an expungement petition. This act allows a person to file a petition after three years for the expungement of records relating to a finding of guilt for a misdemeanor, ordinance violation, or infraction, or an arrest for any type of offense or violation. A petition to expunge a finding of guilt for a felony may be filed seven years after completion of the sentence.

This act modifies the information that must be on the petition and repeals a provision of current law requiring the court to dismiss a petition if all the required information is not included.

This act allows the prosecutor to object within 30 days of receipt of the petition, and if the prosecutor does object, the court must hold a hearing within 60 days. If no objection is filed, the court may hold a hearing. This act modifies the list of things the court may consider at the expungement hearing. In addition, this act provides that a rebuttable presumption is created that the expungement is warranted if the petitioner meets the criteria. A victim of the offense, violation, or infraction must have an opportunity to be heard at any expungement hearing under this act and the court may make a determination based solely on the victim's testimony.

Current law allows the court to order expungement if the petitioner meets the listed criteria. This act requires the judge to enter the order if the petitioner meets the criteria. The court must issue an order within six months of the filing of the petition.

Under current law, entities possessing records relating to an expunged offense must destroy the records. This act provides that the entities must close, not destroy, the records and repeals provisions allowing for the blacking out of certain records. Also, repealed is a provision requiring expunged records to be removed from electronic files maintained by the state.

SPONSOR: Dixon

HANDLER: Barnes

This act expands a provision of current law that requires a person granted an expungement to disclose an expunged offense when completing an application for certain types of licenses, permits and employment. Employers are required to notify applicants of specific disclosure requirements under this act. This act provides that a person who has been granted an expungement to answer "no" to an employer's inquiry into whether the person has ever been convicted of a crime if the person has no public record after the granting of the expungement. The person must disclose expunged criminal convictions if the employer is required to exclude applicants with certain criminal convictions due to federal or state law.

The court must dismiss a petition for expungement under current law if the petitioner has not met the statutory criteria. This act provides that the petition must also be dismissed if the petitioner has knowingly provided false information in the petition.

This act requires the court to make a form available for pro se petitioners seeking expungement.

The act has an effective date of January 1, 2018.

This act is similar to SCS/SBs 451, 307, 100, & 165 (2015).

MEGHAN LUECKE

SPONSOR: Dixon

HANDLER: Cornejo

HCS/SS#2/SCS/SB 590 - Under current law, offenders who were under the age of 18 at the time they committed first degree murder must be sentenced to life imprisonment without eligibility for probation, parole, or conditional release. In June 2012, the U.S. Supreme Court in *Miller v. Alabama* held that mandatory life sentences without parole for juvenile criminal offenders are unconstitutional. As a result, there is no punishment for first degree murder under current law in Missouri that is enforceable against those who committed murder before they turned 18.

This act repeals the mandatory life sentence found to be unconstitutional in *Miller v. Alabama*. Under this act, a person who was under the age of 18 at the time of the first degree murder may be sentenced to life without eligibility for parole, life with eligibility for parole, or a term of imprisonment at least 30 years and not more than 40 years. A list of factors for the judge or jury to consider when assessing punishment is provided.

This act establishes procedures for when a prosecutor intends to seek a sentence of life without parole. A person found guilty of murder in the first degree who was under the age of 18 at the time of the offense is eligible for a sentence of life without parole only if a unanimous jury, or a judge in a jury-waived sentencing, finds beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant personally inflicted the injury that caused the death of the victim and at least one of an enumerated list of aggravating factors exists.

A person who was sentenced to life imprisonment without parole prior to August 28, 2016 for a crime committed before the person turned 18 years of age is eligible for a parole hearing after serving 25 years. A person who was sentenced on or after August 28, 2016 to any term of imprisonment except life without parole for an offense of first degree murder committed before the person turned 18 years old is eligible for a parole hearing after serving 25 years and is eligible for another hearing after serving 35 years. This act specifies the factors that the parole board must consider at the hearings.

SPONSOR: Dixon

HANDLER: Cornejo

These provisions have an emergency clause.

This act repeals obsolete provisions stating that certain trials are to proceed in a single stage. Other technical changes were made in this act to make the provisions align with amendments to the criminal code in SB 491 (2014).

These provisions are similar to SCS/SB 663 (2016), SB 200 (2015) and contains provisions similar to SB 790 (2014), SB 491 (2014), SB 377 (2013), SB 253 (2013), and SB 872 (2012).

MEGHAN LUECKE

***** SB 591 *****

SPONSOR: Parson

HANDLER: Corlew

SCS/SB 591 - This act provides that current standards for admitting expert testimony in a civil action shall apply to legal actions adjudicated in probate court, juvenile court, family courts, or in actions involving divorce, marriage, adoption, child support orders, or protective orders.

In all other legal actions an expert witness may testify in a court proceeding if the expert has specialized knowledge that will help the trier of fact understand the evidence, the testimony is based on sufficient facts and the product of reliable principles, and if the expert has reliably applied such principles to the facts of the case.

An expert may base an opinion on facts in the case that the expert has been made aware of or personally observed. If experts in the particular field would reasonably rely on those kinds of facts in forming an opinion, the facts need not be admissible for the opinion to be admitted. If the facts would otherwise be inadmissible, the proponent may disclose them to the jury only if their probative value outweighs their prejudicial effect.

An expert witness shall not testify on the defendant's mental state which constitutes an element of the crime. An expert witness may state an opinion without first testifying to the underlying facts, but may be required to do so on cross-examination.

A real property owner is competent to testify as to the reasonable market value of his or her land, in accordance with certain case law listed in the act.

This act is similar to HCS/HB 1676 (2016), SCS/SB 233 (2015), HB 697 (2015), and SB 975 (2014).

JESSI BAKER

***** SB 607 *****

SPONSOR: Sater

HANDLER: Haefner

CCS/HCS/SB 607 - This act modifies several provisions of law relating to public assistance programs, including: (1) data verification for public assistance eligibility; (2) MO HealthNet reimbursement for certain health care providers; (3) the Joint Committee on Public Assistance; and (4) MO HealthNet reimbursement for ground emergency medical transportation services.

DATA VERIFICATION FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE ELIGIBILITY (Section 208.065)

SPONSOR: Sater

HANDLER: Haefner

This act requires the Department of Social Services, by January 1, 2017, to contract with a private vendor to verify that eligibility requirements are being met by recipients of public assistance, including the supplemental nutrition assistance program, temporary assistance for needy families, child care assistance, and MO HealthNet. The Department will retain final determination of eligibility. The Department and the contractor are required to file an annual report with the Governor and the General Assembly regarding the eligibility data.

This provision is substantially similar to provisions in SCS/HB 1795 (2016), SCS/HCS/HB 796 (2015), HB 985 (2015), HCS/SCS/SB 35 (2015), HCS/SCS/SB 322 (2015), HCS/SCS/SB 38 (2015).

MO HEALTHNET REIMBURSEMENT (Section 208.152)

This act provides that, subject to appropriations, MO HealthNet providers of behavioral, social, and psychophysiological services, including psychologists, shall be reimbursed for the prevention, treatment, or management of physical health problems.

This provision is identical to a provision in SB 608 (2016), SB 972 (2016), HB 1659 (2016), and SB 281 (2015).

JOINT COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ASSISTANCE (Section 208.952)

This act modifies the Joint Committee on MO HealthNet to create a permanent Joint Committee on Public Assistance. The committee shall have the following purposes: (1) studying, monitoring, and reviewing the efficacy of public assistance programs within the state; (2) determining the level and adequacy of resources needed for the programs; and (3) developing recommendations on the public assistance programs and on promoting independence from safety-net programs among participants as may be appropriate. The committee shall receive and obtain information from the departments of Social Services, Mental Health, Health and Senior Services, Elementary and Secondary Education, and any other department as applicable, regarding projected enrollment growth, budgetary matters, trends in childhood poverty and hunger, and any other information deemed relevant to the committee's purpose. The directors of the departments of Social Services, Mental Health, and Health and Senior Services shall each submit an annual written report providing data and statistical information regarding the caseloads of the Department's employees involved in the administration of public assistance programs.

The committee shall meet at least twice a year. A portion of the meeting shall be set aside for public testimony. The committee is authorized to hire staff and enter into employment contracts, including for an executive director, to conduct special reviews or investigations of the state's public assistance programs. The committee shall conduct an annual rolling 5-year forecast of the state's public assistance programs and make recommendations to the General Assembly.

This act also repeals a section of law relating to a rolling 5-year MO HealthNet forecast conducted by the Legislative Budget Office.

This provision is identical to a provision in SB 608 (2016), HCS/SCS/SBs 688 & 854 (2016), and similar to provisions in SB 854 (2016) and HCS/SCS/SB 38 (2015).

MO HEALTHNET REIMBURSEMENT FOR GROUND EMERGENCY MEDICAL TRANSPORTATION SERVICES (Sections 208.1030 and 208.1032)

Under this act, an eligible MO HealthNet provider may receive a supplemental reimbursement, in addition to the MO HealthNet reimbursement such provider would otherwise receive, for ground

SPONSOR: Sater

HANDLER: Haefner

emergency medical transportation services, provided that such reimbursement shall not exceed 100% of actual costs. The act specifies how such supplemental payments shall be calculated and how an eligible provider's claimed expenditures for the ground emergency medical transportation services shall be eligible for federal financial participation.

This act also requires the Department of Social Services to design and implement an intergovernmental transfer program relating to ground emergency medical transportation services in order to increase capitation payments for the purpose of increasing reimbursement to eligible MO HealthNet providers, as detailed in the act. Any eligible provider participating in this program shall agree to reimburse the Department for any costs associated with implementing the program.

These provisions are subject to federal approval, as necessary.

These provisions are identical to provisions in SB 608 (2016) and SB 732 (2016), and similar to HCS/HB 2496 (2016) and SB 1072 (2016).

SARAH HASKINS

SPONSOR: Sater

HANDLER: Allen

CCS#2/HCS/SS/SB 608 - This act modifies provisions relating to health care, including: (1) vaccinations; (2) the "Health Care Cost Reduction and Transparency Act"; (3) palliative care; (4) administrative rules regulating the construction of hospitals; (5) certificates of need; (6) MO HealthNet co-payments; (7) MO HealthNet missed appointment fees; (8) MO HealthNet reimbursement for certain health care providers; (9) the Joint Committee on Public Assistance; (10) the physical therapy compact; (11) the nurse licensure compact; (12) emergency supplies of medication; (13) maintenance medication; (14) medication synchronization; (15) pharmacy benefit managers; (16) insurance coverage for occupational therapy services; (17) prescription eye drops; and (18) health care price transparency.

VACCINATIONS (Sections 167.638, 174.335, and 198.054)

Under current law, the Department of Health and Senior Services must develop an informational brochure, available to students at institutions of higher education, relating to meningococcal disease. This act requires such brochures to state that immunizations against the disease are available and to include information on all vaccines receiving Category A or B recommendations from the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Additionally, the brochure shall include a recommendation that students receive meningococcal vaccines in accordance with the Advisory Committee's guidelines.

This provision is identical to a provision in SB 635 (2016) and HB 2616 (2016).

Under current law, every public institution of higher education in Missouri must require all students residing in on-campus housing to have received the meningococcal vaccine, unless an exemption applies. This act would require all such students to have received the vaccine not more than 5 years prior to enrollment and in accordance with the latest recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Additionally, this act defines "on-campus" housing as including any fraternity or sorority residence, privately owned or not, on or near the campus of a public institution of higher education.

This provision is identical to a provision in SB 635 (2016) and HB 2616 (2016) and substantially

SPONSOR: Sater

HANDLER: Allen

similar to SB 1005 (2016).

Under this act, each year between October 1 and March 1, all licensed long-term care facilities shall assist their health care workers, volunteers, and other employees who have direct contact with residents in obtaining a vaccination for the influenza virus by either offering a vaccination in the facility or providing information as to how they may independently obtain a vaccination. Facilities are encouraged to document that each health care worker, volunteer, and employee has been offered assistance in obtaining a vaccination against the influenza virus and has either accepted or declined.

This provision is identical to HB 2616 (2016) and substantially similar to SB 1089 (2016) and SB 558 (2015).

HEALTH CARE COST AND TRANSPARENCY ACT (Section 191.875)

This provision, known as the "Health Care Cost Reduction and Transparency Act," requires health care providers to provide, upon a patient's written request, including a medical treatment plan from the patient's health care provider, an estimate of cost of a particular health care service within 3 business days. This estimate shall be accompanied by specified language. If health care providers provide the patient with a link to the estimated costs or post such costs on a publicly available website, such entity shall not be required to provide cost estimates to patients upon written request. Beginning July 1, 2017, hospitals shall make available to the public the amount that would be charged without discounts for each of the 100 most prevalent diagnosis-related groups.

No health care provider shall be required to report information under this provision if such reporting could reasonably lead to the identification of a person receiving health care services in violation of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 or other federal law. These provisions shall not apply to emergency departments that are required to comply with the Emergency Medical Treatment and Active Labor Act.

Finally, this act requires health care providers located in certain Kansas border counties to comply with these provisions in order to become a MO HealthNet provider.

This provision is substantially similar to SB 900 (2016) and HCS/HB 2269 (2016) and similar to SS/SB 806 (2016) and SB 46 (2015).

PALLIATIVE CARE (Sections 191.1075, 191.1080, and 191.1085)

This act creates the "Missouri Palliative Care and Quality of Life Interdisciplinary Council," which shall consult with and advise the Department of Health and Senior Services on matters related to the establishment, maintenance, operation, and outcomes evaluation of palliative care initiatives in the state, as well as submit an annual report to the General Assembly assessing the availability of palliative care in the state for patients at early stages of serious disease and analyzing barriers to greater access to palliative care.

This act also creates the "Palliative Care Consumer and Professional Information and Education Program," which shall be designed to maximize the effectiveness of palliative care in the state by ensuring the public availability of comprehensive and accurate information about palliative care. The program shall encourage hospitals to have a palliative care presence on their intranet or internet website and to develop and distribute information about palliative care to patients.

SPONSOR: Sater

HANDLER: Allen

These provisions expire on August 28, 2022.

These provisions are identical to provisions in SB 635 (2016), SBs 865 & 866 (2016), HB 1682 (2016), and SCS/HB 808 (2015).

ADMINISTRATIVE RULES REGULATING THE CONSTRUCTION OF HOSPITALS (Sections 197.065 and 536.031)

This act requires the Department of Health and Senior Services to promulgate regulations for the construction and renovation of hospitals that will include standards that reflect the Life Safety Code standards imposed under Medicare. Hospitals shall not be required to meet the standards contained in the Facility Guidelines Institute for the Design and Construction of Health Care Facilities, but any hospital that complies with the 2010 or later version of such guidelines shall not be required to comply with any inconsistent or conflicting regulations.

The Department may waive enforcement of these standards for licensed hospitals if the department determines that: (1) compliance with them would result in unreasonable hardship for the facility and the health and safety of hospital patients would not be compromised by such a waiver; or (2) the hospital used other equivalent standards. Any conflicting regulations promulgated by the Department that are currently in existence and that conflict with the standards promulgated pursuant to this act shall lapse on and after January 1, 2018. Regulations developed pursuant to this act may incorporate by reference later additions or amendments to such rules, regulations, standards, or guidelines as needed to consistently apply current standards of safety and practice.

These provisions are identical to provisions in SB 635 (2016), SB 973 (2016), SCS/HCS/HB 2402 (2016), and SCS/HCS/HB 2376 (2016) and similar to SB 1052 (2016).

CERTIFICATES OF NEED (Section 197.315)

This act requires hospitals operated and licensed by the state, with the exception of Department of Mental Health-operated psychiatric hospitals, to obtain a certificate of need and to comply with statutes relating to certificates of need. However, no certificate of need shall be required for the purchase and operation of medical equipment used by an academic health center operated by the state in furtherance of research or instruction.

This provision is identical to provisions in SB 635 (2016), SB 973 (2016), SB 988 (2016), and HCS/HB 2402 (2016).

MO HEALTHNET CO-PAYMENTS (Section 208.142)

Beginning October 1, 2016, the Department of Social Services shall require MO HealthNet participants to pay an eight dollar co-payment fee for use of a hospital emergency department for the treatment of a condition that is not an emergency medical condition. The Department shall promulgate rules for the implementation of this provision.

This provision is identical to SB 118 (2015).

MO HEALTHNET MISSED APPOINTMENT FEES (Section 208.148)

This provision permits fee-for-service MO HealthNet health care providers, to the extent permitted by laws pertaining to the termination of patient care, to charge a missed appointment fee to MO HealthNet participants that such participants must pay before scheduling another appointment with that provider.

SPONSOR: Sater

HANDLER: Allen

The fee may be charged for missed appointments or for failing to cancel an appointment within 24 hours prior to the appointment. The permissible fees are as follows: No charge for the first missed appointment in a three-year period, \$5 for the second missed appointment in a three-year period, \$10 for the third missed appointment in a three-year period, and \$20 for the fourth and each subsequent missed appointment in a three-year period. Health care providers shall waive the fee in cases of inclement weather. The health care provider shall not charge to nor shall the MO HealthNet participant be reimbursed by the MO HealthNet program for the missed appointment fee.

MO HEALTHNET REIMBURSEMENT (Section 208.152)

This act provides that, subject to appropriations, MO HealthNet providers of behavioral, social, and psychophysiological services, including psychologists, shall be reimbursed for the prevention, treatment, or management of physical health problems.

This provision is identical to a provision in SB 607 (2016), SB 972 (2016), HB 1659 (2016), and SB 281 (2015).

JOINT COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ASSISTANCE (Section 208.952)

This act modifies the Joint Committee on MO HealthNet to create a permanent Joint Committee on Public Assistance. The committee shall have the following purposes: (1) studying, monitoring, and reviewing the efficacy of public assistance programs within the state, (2) determining the level and adequacy of resources needed for the programs, and (3) developing recommendations on the public assistance programs and on promoting independence from safety-net programs among participants as may be appropriate. The committee shall receive and obtain information from the departments of Social Services, Mental Health, Health and Senior Services, Elementary and Secondary Education, and any other department as applicable, regarding projected enrollment growth, budgetary matters, trends in childhood poverty and hunger, and any other information deemed relevant to the committee's purpose. The directors of the departments of Social Services, Mental Health, and Health and Senior Services shall each submit an annual written report providing data and statistical information regarding the caseloads of the Department's employees involved in the administration of public assistance programs.

The committee shall meet at least twice a year. A portion of the meeting shall be set aside for public testimony. The committee is authorized to hire staff and enter into employment contracts, including an executive director, to conduct special reviews or investigations of the state's public assistance programs. The committee shall conduct an annual rolling 5-year forecast of the state's public assistance programs and make recommendations to the General Assembly.

This act also repeals a section of law relating to a rolling 5-year MO HealthNet forecast conducted by the Legislative Budget Office.

This provision is identical to a provision in SB 607 (2016) and HCS/SCS/SBs 688 & 854 (2016), and similar to provisions in SB 854 (2016) and HCS/SCS/SB 38 (2015).

PHYSICAL THERAPY COMPACT (Sections 334.1200-334.1233)

This act creates a physical therapist compact. To participate in the compact a state must 1) participate in the Physical Therapy Compact Commission's data system; 2) have a mechanism in place for receiving and investigating complaints; 3) notify the Commission of any adverse action regarding a licensee; 4) implement a criminal background check; 5) comply with the rules of the Commission; 6) use a recognized national examination as a requirement for licensure; and 7) have continuing education as a

SPONSOR: Sater

HANDLER: Allen

requirement for license renewal.

A member state shall grant the compact privilege to a licensee holding a valid license in another member state. In order to have a compact privilege a licensee must 1) have an unencumbered license in his or her home state; 2) have not had any adverse action against the license in the previous 2 years; 3) notify the Commission that he or she is seeking compact privilege within a remote state; 4) pay a fee; 5) meet any jurisprudence requirements established by the remote state; and 6) report to the Commission adverse action taken by a nonmember state within 30 days from the date the adverse action is taken. The compact privilege is valid until the expiration date of the home license. The licensee providing physical therapy in a remote state is subject to the laws and regulations of the remote state. If a home state license is encumbered then the licensee shall lose the compact privilege until certain conditions are met as established in the act.

A remote state has the authority to take adverse action against a licensee's compact privilege in that state, but only a home state may impose adverse action against a license issued by the home state. Additionally, any member state may investigate violations of physical therapy statutes and rules in any other member state in which a physical therapist holds a license or compact privilege. Member states may also participate in joint investigations of licensees.

This act creates the Physical Therapy Compact Commission. Each member state shall have one delegate who shall be a current member of the member state's licensing board. The Commission shall establish bylaws and promulgate rules, which shall have the force and effect of law and shall be binding in all member states. Within the Commission, there is an executive board composed of 9 members with the authority to act on behalf of the Commission. The Commission may collect an annual assessment from each member state or impose fees on other parties to cover the cost of the operations and activities of the Commission and its staff.

The Commission shall develop, maintain, and use a coordinated database and reporting system containing licensure, adverse action, and investigative information on all licensed individuals in member states. Member states are required to submit a uniform data set to the data system on all individuals to whom the compact is applicable. The data shall include 1) identifying information; 2) licensure data; 3) adverse actions against the licensee or compact privilege; 4) nonconfidential information related to alternative program participation; 5) denial of application for licensure; and 6) any other information that may facilitate the administration of the compact.

If a member state defaults in its performance of its obligations under the compact or promulgated rules then the defaulting state may be terminated from the compact as provided in the act.

The compact shall not become effective until ten states enact the compact into law.

These provisions are identical to provisions in SB 635 (2016), SB 973 (2016), and HB 1816 (2016).

NURSE LICENSURE COMPACT (Sections 335.360-335.415)

This act establishes a new nursing licensure compact in which states who are members of the compact, known as party states, may issue multistate nursing licenses for the practice of registered and licensed practical or vocational nursing. A multistate nursing license shall authorize a nurse to practice under a multistate licensure privilege in each party state. The act does not affect the requirements established by a party state for the issuance of a single-state license.

SPONSOR: Sater

HANDLER: Allen

This compact shall become effective and binding on the earlier of the date of legislative enactment of this compact by no less than twenty-six states or December 31, 2018. All party states to this compact that were also parties to the prior nurse licensure compact shall be deemed to have withdrawn from the prior compact within six months after the effective date of this compact.

Under the act, a party state must adopt procedures for considering the criminal history of applicants for an initial multistate license, and require an applicant for multistate licensure to 1) meet certain educational requirements as specified in the act, 2) pass the NCLEX-RN or NCLEX-PN examination, 3) hold or be eligible for an active, unencumbered license, 4) submit fingerprints for a criminal background check, 5) not have been convicted of a felony or a misdemeanor related to the practice of nursing or be enrolled in an alternative licensure disciplinary program, and 6) have a valid Social Security number.

A nurse practicing in a party state, not his or her home state, is subject to the jurisdiction of the licensing board, courts, and laws, of the party state in which the client is located at the time service is provided. A party state may take adverse action against a nurse's multistate licensure privilege, and shall notify the administrator of the coordinated licensure information system of any disciplinary action. The administrator shall then inform the licensee's home state of any such action by another state against the licensee.

All party states shall participate in a coordinated licensure information system, which shall include information on the licensure and disciplinary history of each nurse, and shall be administered by a nonprofit organization composed of and controlled by the party states' licensing boards. Any personally identifiable information obtained from the coordinated licensure information system by a party state licensing board shall not be shared with non-party states or disclosed to other entities or individuals except to the extent permitted by the laws of the party state contributing the information.

A nurse who holds a multistate license issued by his or her home state on the effective date the compact may retain and renew the multistate license issued by the current home state. However, a nurse who changes primary state of residence after the effective date of the compact shall meet the requirements to obtain a multistate license from a new home state. A nurse may hold a multistate license issued by the home state in only one party state at a time. If a nurse moves to a new party state, he or she must apply for licensure in the new home state, and the multistate license issued by the prior home state will be deactivated. If a nurse moves to a non-party state then the multistate license issued by the prior home state will convert to a single-state license, valid only in the prior home state.

The licensing board of each state shall have the authority to take disciplinary action against a nurse's multistate licensure privilege to practice within the party state, but only the home state shall have the power to take adverse action against a nurse's license issued by the home state.

The Interstate Commission of Nurse Licensure Compact Administrators, composed of one designee from each party state, shall have the authority to promulgate uniform rules to implement and administer the compact. Such rules shall be binding in all party states and have force and effect of law. The act sets forth procedures and requirements that the Commission must follow in order to exercise its rulemaking powers. The Commission shall meet at least once a year and the meetings shall be open to the public. The Commission shall establish bylaws or rules to govern its conduct, which shall be published on the Commission's website.

SPONSOR: Sater

HANDLER: Allen

If the Commission determines that a party state has defaulted in the performance of its responsibilities under the Compact and fails to cure such default, then the party state's membership in the Compact shall be terminated upon an affirmative vote of the members of the Commission.

This act shall become effective upon notification to the Revisor of Statutes by the Commission that no less than twenty-six states have enacted the Compact, or December 31, 2018, whichever occurs earlier.

These provisions are identical to provisions in SB 635 (2016) and HB 1816 (2016) and substantially similar to SB 985 (2016).

EMERGENCY SUPPLIES OF MEDICATION (Section 338.200)

This act provides that only a licensed pharmacist can make the determination to dispense an emergency supply of medication without the authorization from the prescriber.

This provision is identical to a provision in SB 635 (2016), SB 864 (2016), and provisions contained in SB 457 (2015).

MAINTENANCE MEDICATION (Section 338.202)

This act provides that a pharmacist may dispense varying quantities of maintenance medication per fill up to the total number of dosage units as authorized by the prescriber, unless the prescriber has specified that dispensing a prescription for maintenance medication in an initial amount is medically necessary. When the dispensing of the maintenance medication is based on refills then the pharmacist shall dispense no more than a 90 day supply and the patient must have already been prescribed the medication for 3 months.

This provision is identical to a provision in SBs 865 & 866 (2016), SB 973 (2016), HB 1682 (2016), and HB 1816 (2016).

MEDICATION SYNCHRONIZATION SERVICES (Section 376.379)

This act requires a health carrier or managed care plan that provides prescription drug coverage in the state to offer medication synchronization services. A health carrier or managed care plan that provides prescription drug coverage shall not charge any amount in excess of the otherwise applicable co-payment for dispensing a prescription drug in a quantity that is less than the prescribed amount and shall provide a full dispensing fee to the pharmacy that dispenses the prescription drug so long as the terms of the medication synchronization services are met.

This provision is identical to a provision in SBs 865 & 866 (2016), substantially similar to SB 910 (2016), and is similar to SB 528 (2015), HB 198 (2015), and provisions in HCS/SB 458 (2015).

PHARMACY BENEFIT MANAGERS (Section 376.388)

This act also requires each contract between a pharmacy benefit manager (PBM) and a pharmacy or pharmacy's contracting representative to include sources utilized to determine maximum allowable cost and update such pricing information at least every seven days. A PBM shall maintain a procedure to eliminate products from the maximum allowable cost (MAC) list of drugs or modify MAC pricing within seven days if the drugs do not meet the standards as provided in the act.

A PBM shall reimburse pharmacies for drugs subject to MAC pricing based upon pricing information which has been updated within seven days. A drug shall not be placed on a MAC list unless there are at

SPONSOR: Sater

HANDLER: Allen

least two therapeutically equivalent multi-source generic drugs, or at least one generic drug available from at least one manufacturer and is generally available for purchase from national or regional wholesalers.

All contracts shall include a process to internally appeal, investigate, and resolve disputes regarding MAC pricing as provided in the act. Appeals shall be upheld if the pharmacy being reimbursed for the drug on the MAC list was not reimbursed according to the act or the drug does not meet the requirements for being placed on the MAC list.

These provisions are identical to provisions in SB 635 (2016) and SBs 865 & 866 (2016), substantially similar to SCS/SB 908 (2016) and to provisions in HCS/SB 458 (2015), and similar to SB 325 (2015) and SB 895 (2014).

INSURANCE COVERAGE FOR OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY SERVICES (Section 376.1235)

This act adds services rendered by licensed occupational therapists to services that cannot require a higher co-payment or coinsurance than is required for the services of a primary care physician office visit. This act also requires health carriers to clearly state the availability of occupational therapy services. This act requires the Oversight Division of the Joint Committee on Legislative Research to perform an actuarial analysis of the cost impact to health carriers, insureds with a health benefit plan, and other payers for occupational therapy coverage beginning September 1, 2016, and submit a report by December 31, 2016.

This provision is identical to a provision in SB 635 (2016) and SB 853 (2016).

PRESCRIPTION EYE DROPS (Section 376.1237)

This act extends the sunset provision for coverage of early refills of prescription eye drops from January 1, 2017, to January 1, 2020.

This provision is identical to a provision in SB 635 (2016), SBs 865 & 866 (2016), SB 973 (2016), SB 868 (2016), HB 1682 (2016), HB 1816 (2016), and HB 1852 (2016).

HEALTH CARE PRICE TRANSPARENCY (Section 376.2020)

Under this provision, no contract provision between a health carrier and a health care provider shall be enforceable if such provision prohibits, conditions, or in any way restricts any party to such contract from disclosing to an enrollee the contractual payment amount for a health care service if such payment amount is less than the health care provider's usual charge for the health care service, and if such contractual provision prevents the determination of the potential out-of-pocket cost for the health care service by the enrollee.

This provision is identical to SB 581 (2016), SCS/SB 8 (2015) and substantially similar to a provision in SCS/SB 167 (2015), SB 847 (2014), SCS/SB 739 (2014), and HB 1793 (2014). This provision is substantially similar to SB 307 (2013).

Provisions of this act have a contingent effective date.

SARAH HASKINS

SPONSOR: Cunningham

HANDLER: Brown

SPONSOR: Cunningham

HANDLER: Brown

SCS/SB 613 - This act modifies provisions relating to workers' compensation.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION GRANTS--VOLUNTEER FIREFIGHTERS

This act permits volunteer fire protection associations to apply to the State Fire Marshal for grants for the purpose of funding the workers' compensation insurance premiums for the association's volunteer firefighters. Grants shall be disbursed by the Marshal, subject to appropriations, based upon the number of volunteer firefighters which received workers' compensation benefits from claims arising out of and in the course of the prevention or control of fire or the underwater recovery of drowning victims in the preceding calendar year. The schedule is as follows:

- Associations which had 0-5 claims shall be eligible for \$2,000;
- Associations which had 6-10 claims shall be eligible for \$1,500;
- Associations which had 11-15 claims shall be eligible for \$1,000; and
- Associations which had 16-20 claims shall be eligible for \$500.

This provision is identical to a provision in SB 700 (2016), HCS/SS/SB 732 (2016), and HB 2266 (2016).

WORKERS' COMPENSATION PREMIUM RATES--SPLIT POINT

Currently, the uniform experience rating plan of workers' compensation insurance must prohibit an adjustment to the experience modification of an employer if the total medical cost does not exceed \$1,000, the employer pays all of the medical costs, there is no lost time from the employment (subject to exceptions), and no claim is filed. This act changes the medical cost amount limit to 20% of the current split point of primary and excess losses under the uniform experience rating plan.

The act further provides that, for purposes of calculating the premium credit under the Missouri contracting classification premium adjustment program, an employer within the construction group of code classifications may submit to the advisory organization the required payroll record information for the first, second, third, or fourth calendar quarter of the year prior to the workers' compensation policy beginning or renewal date, provided the employer clearly indicates for which quarter the payroll information is being submitted.

This provision is identical to a provision in SB 700 (2016), a provision in SCS/HCS/HB 1955 (2016), SB 288 (2015), and HB 1997 (2014).

SCOTT SVAGERA

SPONSOR: Romine

HANDLER: Swan

SCS/SBs 620 & 582 - This act requires the state board of education and career and technical education advisory council to establish minimum requirement for a career and technical education certificate (CTE) that a student can earn in addition to their high school diploma. Students entering high school in the 2017-18 school year and thereafter will be eligible for a CTE certificate.

Each local school district shall determine the curriculum, programs of study, and course offerings based on the needs and interests of the students in the district, and no later than January 1, 2017, the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education shall develop a process for recognition of a school district's CTE certificate program.

SPONSOR: Romine

HANDLER: Swan

This act also modifies the composition of the Career and Technical Education Advisory Council. Instead of the Governor appointing the Advisory Council's current eleven members, the Commissioner of Education will make these appointments. This act also expands the Advisory Council's membership to include two senators, one from each party, appointed by the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, and two representatives, one from each party, appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The four legislative members will serve on the Advisory Council until they resign, are no longer members of the General Assembly, or are replaced by new appointments.

This act is substantially similar to HCS/SB 13 (2015).

JOSHUA NORBERG

***** SB 624 *****

SPONSOR: Libla

HANDLER: Crawford

SB 624 - This act modifies provisions relating to stealing.

STEALING - 570.010 & 570.030

Under this act, it is a Class B felony to physically take or attempt to take property from a person when the property is owned by or in the custody of a financial institution. Physically taking property from a person is currently a Class D felony, unless the property is \$25,000 or more in which case it is a Class C felony.

Financial institution is defined as a bank, trust company, savings and loan association, or credit union.

This act is identical to SB 790 (2016) and SCS/HB 254 (2015).

FRAUDULENT PROCUREMENT OF A CREDIT OR DEBIT DEVICE - 570.135

This act adds an element to the crime of fraudulent procurement of a credit or debit device. Under the new element, a person commits the Class A misdemeanor if he or she knowingly possesses a fraudulently obtained credit or debit device.

Under current law, business entities must not be held liable for accepting fraudulent applications for credit or debt devices or using fraudulent credit or debit devices in transactions without clear and convincing evidence that the business conspired with the fraudulent procuring of the credit or debit devices. This act specifies that such entities must not be held criminally liable without such evidence.

This provision takes effect January 1, 2017.

MEGHAN LUECKE

***** SB 625 *****

SPONSOR: Walsh

HANDLER: Pierson

CCS/HCS/SB 625 - This act designates certain state highways.

JUDGE VINCENT E. BAKER MEMORIAL HIGHWAY - 227.432

This act designates a portion of I-470 in Jackson County as the "Judge Vincent E. Baker Memorial Highway".

This provision is identical to the perfected HB 1777 (2016) and a provision in SB 899 (2016).

SPONSOR: Walsh

HANDLER: Pierson

SPECIAL AGENT TOM CROWELL MEMORIAL HIGHWAY - 227.443

This act designates a portion of Interstate 49 in Newton County as the "Special Agent Tom Crowell Memorial Highway".

DEPUTY SHERIFF MATTHEW S. CHISM MEMORIAL HIGHWAY - 227.445

This act designates a portion of State Highway 32 within the city limits of Stockton in Cedar County as the "Deputy Sheriff Matthew E. Chism Memorial Highway".

This provision is identical to a provision in SB 899 (2016).

PHYLLIS D. SHELLEY MEMORIAL HIGHWAY - 227.446

This act designates a portion of U.S. Highway 50 with Moniteau County as the "Phyllis D. Shelley Memorial Highway."

This provision is identical to a provision in HCS/SB 909 (2016).

SGT. PEGGY VASSALLO WAY - 227.528

This act designates the portion of state highway 367 from the southern city limit of Bellefontaine Neighbors north to the intersection of Interstate 270 in St. Louis County as "Sgt. Peggy Vassallo Way".
JIM ERTLE

SPONSOR: Hegeman

HANDLER: Cornejo

CCS/HCS/SB 635 - This act modifies provisions relating to health care, including: (1) investment of funds by municipal hospitals; (2) vaccinations; (3) dyslexia screening and support; (4) CPR curriculum; (5) EMT-P licensure testing; (6) alternative stroke center designations and collection of emergency care data; (7) medical helipad fences; (8) palliative care; (9) background checks for certain health care providers; (10) administrative rules regulating the construction of hospitals; (11) certificates of need; (12) health care workforce data analysis; (13) the physical therapist compact; (14) the nurse licensure compact; (15) emergency supplies of medication; (16) pharmacy benefit managers; (17) insurance coverage for occupational therapy services; (18) prescription eye drops; and (19) the Legislative Task Force on Dyslexia.

INVESTMENT OF FUNDS BY MUNICIPAL HOSPITALS (Section 96.192)

This act allows the board of trustees of any authorized municipal hospital to invest up to 25% of the hospital's funds not required for immediate disbursement in any U.S. investment grade fixed income funds or diversified stock funds, or both. The provisions of this act shall only apply if the hospital: (1) receives less than 1% of its annual revenue from municipal, county, or state taxes and (2) receives less than 1% of its annual revenue from appropriated funds from the municipality in which such hospital is located.

This provision is identical to a provision in SB 988 (2016) and SB 1039 (2016).

VACCINATIONS (Sections 167.638 and 174.335)

Under current law, the Department of Health and Senior Services must develop an informational brochure, available to students at institutions of higher education, relating to meningococcal disease. This act requires such brochure to state that immunizations against the disease are available and to

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include information on all vaccines receiving Category A or B recommendations from the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Additionally, the brochure shall include a recommendation that students receive meningococcal vaccines in accordance with the Advisory Committee's guidelines.

This provision is identical to a provision in SB 608 (2016) and HB 2616 (2016).

Under current law, every public institution of higher education in Missouri must require all students residing in on-campus housing to have received the meningococcal vaccine, unless an exemption applies. This act would require all such students to have received the vaccine not more than 5 years prior to enrollment and in accordance with the latest recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Additionally, this act defines "on-campus" housing as including any fraternity or sorority residence, privately owned or not, on or near the campus of a public institution of higher education.

This provision is identical to a provision in SB 608 (2016) and HB 2616 (2016) and substantially similar to SB 1005 (2016).

DYSLEXIA SCREENING AND SUPPORT (Section 167.950)

By December 31, 2017, this act requires the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education to develop guidelines for the appropriate screening of students for dyslexia and related disorders and to develop the necessary classroom support for such students. Beginning in the 2018-19 school year, each public school, including charter schools, shall conduct dyslexia screenings and provide reasonable classroom support consistent with the guidelines developed by the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education.

Additionally, practicing teacher assistance programs shall include two hours of in-service training regarding dyslexia and related disorders provided by each school district for all practicing teachers. Such training shall count as two contact hours of professional development.

This provision is similar to a provision HCS/HB 2379 (2016).

CPR CURRICULUM (Section 170.310)

Beginning with the 2017-18 school year, this act requires high school pupils in public schools and charter schools to have received thirty minutes of CPR instruction and training in the proper performance of the Heimlich maneuver or other first aid for choking prior to graduation. The act also requires the training to be included in the district's existing health or physical education curriculum.

This provision is identical to SB 711 (2016) and is substantially similar to the perfected HCS/HB 457 (2015).

EMT-P LICENSURE TESTING (Section 190.142)

This act requires any rules or regulations promulgated by the Department of Health and Senior Services relating to initial EMT-P licensure testing to be through the national registry of EMTs or to be examinations developed and administered by the Department.

This provision is identical to a provision in SB 732 (2016).

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ALTERNATIVE STROKE CENTER DESIGNATIONS AND COLLECTION OF EMERGENCY CARE DATA (Sections 190.241 and 192.737)

This act provides for an alternative stroke center designation for a hospital. The Department of Health and Senior Services shall designate a hospital, upon receipt of an application, as follows: (1) a level I stroke center if the hospital has been certified as a comprehensive stroke center by the Joint Commission or another certifying organization; (2) a level II stroke center if the hospital has been certified as primary stroke center by the Joint Commission or other certifying organization; or (3) a level III stroke center if the hospital has been certified as an acute stroke-ready hospital by the Joint Commission or other certifying organization. The Department shall not require compliance with any additional standards for establishing or renewing stroke designations and the designation shall continue as long as the hospital remains certified. The Department may remove a hospital's designation if the hospital so requests or if the Department determines the certification has been suspended or revoked.

Any hospital receiving this alternative designation shall submit annual proof of certification and other contact information, as well as the certification survey results and other specified documents.

Sole authority to establish education requirements for physicians who practice in an emergency department of a facility designated as a trauma, STEMI, or stroke center by the Department of Health and Senior Services is given to the Board of Registration for the Healing Arts.

Hospitals designated as STEMI or stroke centers shall submit data to the Department for use in the evaluation and improvement of hospital and emergency medical services' trauma, stroke, and STEMI care. The hospitals shall submit data to the Department as described in the act.

The Department shall also use patient abstract data collected from hospital infection reporting, the trauma registry, motor vehicle crash and outcome data, and other publicly available data to provide information and create reports for the purpose of data analysis and needs assessment of traumatic brain and spinal cord-injured persons.

These provisions are identical to provisions in SB 732 (2016) and SB 988 (2016) and substantially similar to SB 1060 (2016).

MEDICAL HELIPAD FENCES (Section 190.265)

Under this act, any rules and regulations promulgated by the Department of Health and Senior Services, or any interpretation of such rules, shall not require hospitals to have a fence or other barriers around a hospital helipad. Additionally, the Department shall not promulgate any rules and regulations with respect to the operation or construction of a helipad located at a hospital. Finally, hospitals shall ensure that helipads are free of obstruction and safe for use by a helicopter while on the ground, during approach, and takeoff.

This provision is identical to a provision in SB 732 (2016) and SB 988 (2016).

PALLIATIVE CARE (Sections 191.1075, 191.1080, and 191.1085)

This act creates the "Missouri Palliative Care and Quality of Life Interdisciplinary Council," which shall consult with and advise the Department of Health and Senior Services on matters related to the establishment, maintenance, operation, and outcomes evaluation of palliative care initiatives in the state, as well as submit an annual report to the General Assembly assessing the availability of palliative care in the state for patients at early stages of serious disease and analyzing barriers to greater access to palliative

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care.

This act also creates the "Palliative Care Consumer and Professional Information and Education Program," which shall be designed to maximize the effectiveness of palliative care in the state by ensuring the public availability of comprehensive and accurate information about palliative care. The program shall encourage hospitals to have a palliative care presence on their intranet or internet website and to develop and distribute information about palliative care to patients.

These provisions expire on August 28, 2022.

These provisions are identical to provisions in SB 635 (2016), SBs 865 & 866 (2016), HB 1682 (2016), and SCS/HB 808 (2015).

BACKGROUND CHECKS FOR CERTAIN HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS (Sections 192.2490 and 192.2495)

Currently, the Department of Health and Senior Services must provide the employee disqualification list upon request to any person, corporation, organization, or association who employs "nurses and nursing assistants" for temporary employment. This act changes this provision to "health care providers" for temporary employment. This act also requires an applicant for employment in certain positions to disclose if the applicant is listed on any of the background checks in the Family Care Safety Registry. A provider who is not otherwise prohibited from employing an individual listed on such background checks may deny employment to an individual listed on any of the background checks in the registry.

ADMINISTRATIVE RULES REGULATING THE CONSTRUCTION OF HOSPITALS (Sections 197.065 and 536.031)

This act requires the Department of Health and Senior Services to promulgate regulations for the construction and renovation of hospitals that will include standards that reflect the Life Safety Code standards imposed under Medicare. Hospitals shall not be required to meet the standards contained in the Facility Guidelines Institute for the Design and Construction of Health Care Facilities, but any hospital that complies with the 2010 or later version of such guidelines shall not be required to comply with any inconsistent or conflicting regulations.

The Department may waive enforcement of these standards for licensed hospitals if the department determines that: (1) compliance with them would result in unreasonable hardship for the facility and the health and safety of hospital patients would not be compromised by such a waiver; or (2) the hospital used other equivalent standards. Any conflicting regulations promulgated by the Department that are currently in existence and that conflict with the standards promulgated pursuant to this act shall lapse on and after January 1, 2018. Regulations developed pursuant to this act may incorporate by reference later additions or amendments to such rules, regulations, standards, or guidelines as needed to consistently apply current standards of safety and practice.

These provisions are identical to provisions in SB 608 (2016), SB 973 (2016), SCS/HCS/HB 2402 (2016), and SCS/HCS/HB 2376 (2016) and similar to SB 1052 (2016).

CERTIFICATES OF NEED (Section 197.315)

This act requires hospitals operated and licensed by the state, with the exception of Department of Mental Health-operated psychiatric hospitals, to obtain a certificate of need and to comply with statutes relating to certificates of need. However, no certificate of need shall be required for the purchase and

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operation of medical equipment used by an academic health center operated by the state in furtherance of research or instruction.

This provision is identical to a provision in SB 608 (2016), SB 973 (2016), SB 988 (2016), and HCS/HB 2402 (2016).

HEALTH CARE WORKFORCE DATA ANALYSIS (Section 324.001)

This act provides that the State Board of Nursing, Board of Pharmacy, Missouri Dental Board, State Committee of Psychologists, State Board of Chiropractic Examiners, State Board of Optometry, State Board of Occupational Therapy, and State Board of Registration for the Healing Arts may enter into contractual agreements with the Department of Health and Senior Services, public institutions of higher education, and nonprofit entities in order to collect and analyze workforce data from its licensees for the purpose of future workforce planning and to assess the accessibility and availability of qualified health care services and practitioners in Missouri.

Data collection is controlled by the applicable state board requesting the collection, and the boards may release identifying data to the contractor to facilitate data analysis of the health care workforce. The data collected is the property of the board requesting the data, and shall be maintained as provided in existing law. Data shall only be released in the aggregate form in a manner that cannot be used to identify a specific individual. A board cannot request or collect income or other financial earnings information. Contractors shall maintain the confidentiality of data received and shall not release any data without approval from the applicable board.

This provision is identical to a provision in HB 1816 (2016) and HCS/HB 1850 (2016) and similar to HCS/HB 112 (2015), HCS/SCS/SB 197 (2015), HCS/SCS/SB 230 (2015), and HCS/SS/SCS/SB 354 (2015).

PHYSICAL THERAPIST COMPACT (Sections 334.1200-334.1233)

The act creates a physical therapist compact. To participate in the compact a state must 1) participate in the Physical Therapy Compact Commission's data system; 2) have a mechanism in place for receiving and investigating complaints; 3) notify the Commission of any adverse action regarding a licensee; 4) implement a criminal background check; 5) comply with the rules of the Commission; 6) use a recognized national examination as a requirement for licensure; and 7) have continuing education as a requirement for license renewal.

A member state shall grant the compact privilege to a licensee holding a valid license in another member state. In order to have a compact privilege a licensee must 1) have an unencumbered license in his or her home state; 2) have not had any adverse action against the license in the previous 2 years; 3) notify the Commission that he or she is seeking compact privilege within a remote state; 4) pay a fee; 5) meet any jurisprudence requirements established by the remote state; and 6) report to the Commission adverse action taken by a nonmember state within 30 days from the date the adverse action is taken. The compact privilege is valid until the expiration date of the home license. The licensee providing physical therapy in a remote state is subject to the laws and regulations of the remote state. If a home state license is encumbered then the licensee shall lose the compact privilege until certain conditions are met as established in the act.

A remote state has the authority to take adverse action against a licensee's compact privilege in that state, but only a home state may impose adverse action against a license issued by the home state.

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Additionally, any member state may investigate violations of physical therapy statutes and rules in any other member state in which a physical therapist holds a license or compact privilege. Member states may also participate in joint investigations of licensees.

The act creates the Physical Therapy Compact Commission. Each member state shall have one delegate who shall be a current member of the member state's licensing board. The Commission shall establish bylaws and promulgate rules, which shall have the force and effect of law and shall be binding in all member states. Within the Commission, there is an executive board composed of 9 members with the authority to act on behalf of the Commission. The Commission may collect an annual assessment from each member state or impose fees on other parties to cover the cost of the operations and activities of the Commission and its staff.

The Commission shall develop, maintain, and use a coordinated database and reporting system containing licensure, adverse action, and investigative information on all licensed individuals in member states. Member states are required to submit a uniform data set to the data system on all individuals to whom the compact is applicable. The data shall include 1) identifying information; 2) licensure data; 3) adverse actions against the licensee or compact privilege; 4) nonconfidential information related to alternative program participation; 5) denial of application for licensure; and 6) any other information that may facilitate the administration of the compact.

If a member state defaults in its performance of its obligations under the compact or promulgated rules then the defaulting state may be terminated from the compact as provided in the act.

The compact shall not become effective until ten states enact the compact into law.

These provisions are identical to provisions in SB 608 (2016), SB 973 (2016), and HB 1816 (2016).

NURSE LICENSURE COMPACT (Sections 335.360-335.415)

This act establishes a new nursing licensure compact in which states who are members of the compact, known as party states, may issue multistate nursing licenses for the practice of registered and licensed practical or vocational nursing. A multistate nursing license shall authorize a nurse to practice under a multistate licensure privilege in each party state. The act does not affect the requirements established by a party state for the issuance of a single-state license.

This compact shall become effective and binding on the earlier of the date of legislative enactment of this compact by no less than twenty-six states or December 31, 2018. All party states to this compact that were also parties to the prior nurse licensure compact shall be deemed to have withdrawn from the prior compact within six months after the effective date of this compact.

Under the act, a party state must adopt procedures for considering the criminal history of applicants for an initial multistate license, and require an applicant for multistate licensure to 1) meet certain educational requirements as specified in the act, 2) pass the NCLEX-RN or NCLEX-PN examination, 3) hold or be eligible for an active, unencumbered license, 4) submit fingerprints for a criminal background check, 5) not have been convicted of a felony or a misdemeanor related to the practice of nursing or be enrolled in an alternative licensure disciplinary program, and 6) have a valid Social Security number.

A nurse practicing in a party state, not his or her home state, is subject to the jurisdiction of the licensing board, courts, and laws, of the party state in which the client is located at the time service is

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provided. A party state may take adverse action against a nurse's multistate licensure privilege, and shall notify the administrator of the coordinated licensure information system of any disciplinary action. The administrator shall then inform the licensee's home state of any such action by another state against the licensee.

All party states shall participate in a coordinated licensure information system, which shall include information on the licensure and disciplinary history of each nurse, and shall be administered by a nonprofit organization composed of and controlled by the party states' licensing boards. Any personally identifiable information obtained from the coordinated licensure information system by a party state licensing board shall not be shared with non-party states or disclosed to other entities or individuals except to the extent permitted by the laws of the party state contributing the information.

A nurse who holds a multistate license issued by his or her home state on the effective date the compact may retain and renew the multistate license issued by the current home state. However, a nurse who changes primary state of residence after the effective date of the compact shall meet the requirements to obtain a multistate license from a new home state. A nurse may hold a multistate license issued by the home state in only one party state at a time. If a nurse moves to a new party state, he or she must apply for licensure in the new home state, and the multistate license issued by the prior home state will be deactivated. If a nurse moves to a non-party state then the multistate license issued by the prior home state will convert to a single-state license, valid only in the prior home state.

The licensing board of each state shall have the authority to take disciplinary action against a nurse's multistate licensure privilege to practice within the party state, but only the home state shall have the power to take adverse action against a nurse's license issued by the home state.

The Interstate Commission of Nurse Licensure Compact Administrators, composed of one designee from each party state, shall have the authority to promulgate uniform rules to implement and administer the compact. Such rules shall be binding in all party states and have force and effect of law. The act sets forth procedures and requirements that the Commission must follow in order to exercise its rulemaking powers. The Commission shall meet at least once a year and the meetings shall be open to the public. The Commission shall establish bylaws or rules to govern its conduct, which shall be published on the Commission's website.

If the Commission determines that a party state has defaulted in the performance of its responsibilities under the Compact and fails to cure such default, then the party state's membership in the Compact shall be terminated upon an affirmative vote of the members of the Commission.

This act shall become effective upon notification to the Revisor of Statutes by the Commission that no less than twenty-six states have enacted the Compact, or December 31, 2018, whichever occurs earlier.

These provisions are identical to provisions in SB 608 (2016) and HB 1816 (2016) and substantially similar to SB 985 (2016).

EMERGENCY SUPPLIES OF MEDICATION (Section 338.200)

This act provides that only a licensed pharmacist can make the determination to dispense an emergency supply of medication without the authorization from the prescriber.

This provision is identical to a provision in SB 608 (2016), SB 864 (2016), and provisions contained

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in SB 457 (2015).

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PHARMACY BENEFIT MANAGERS (Section 376.388)

This act also requires each contract between a pharmacy benefit manager (PBM) and a pharmacy or pharmacy's contracting representative to include sources utilized to determine maximum allowable cost and update such pricing information at least every seven days. A PBM shall maintain a procedure to eliminate products from the maximum allowable cost (MAC) list of drugs or modify MAC pricing within seven days if the drugs do not meet the standards as provided in the act.

A PBM shall reimburse pharmacies for drugs subject to MAC pricing based upon pricing information which has been updated within seven days. A drug shall not be placed on a MAC list unless there are at least two therapeutically equivalent multi-source generic drugs, or at least one generic drug available from at least one manufacturer and is generally available for purchase from national or regional wholesalers.

All contracts shall include a process to internally appeal, investigate, and resolve disputes regarding MAC pricing as provided in the act. Appeals shall be upheld if the pharmacy being reimbursed for the drug on the MAC list was not reimbursed according to the act or the drug does not meet the requirements for being placed on the MAC list.

These provisions are identical to provisions in SB 608 (2016) and SBs 865 & 866 (2016), substantially similar to SCS/SB 908 (2016) and to provisions in HCS/SB 458 (2015), and similar to SB 325 (2015) and SB 895 (2014).

INSURANCE COVERAGE FOR OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY SERVICES (Section 376.1235)

This act adds services rendered by licensed occupational therapists to services that cannot require a higher co-payment or coinsurance than is required for the services of a primary care physician office visit. This act also requires health carriers to clearly state the availability of occupational therapy services. This act requires the Oversight Division of the Joint Committee on Legislative Research to perform an actuarial analysis of the cost impact to health carriers, insureds with a health benefit plan, and other payers for occupational therapy coverage beginning September 1, 2016, and submit a report by December 31, 2016.

This provision is identical to a provision in SB 608 (2016) and SB 853 (2016).

PRESCRIPTION EYE DROPS (Section 376.1237)

This act extends the sunset provision for coverage of early refills of prescription eye drops from January 1, 2017, to January 1, 2020.

This provision is identical to a provision in SB 635 (2016), SBs 865 & 866 (2016), SB 973 (2016), SB 868 (2016), HB 1682 (2016), HB 1816 (2016), and HB 1852 (2016).

LEGISLATIVE TASK FORCE ON DYSLEXIA (Section 633.420)

This act creates the Legislative Task Force on Dyslexia. The task force will advise and make recommendations to the Governor, the Joint Committee on Education, and relevant state agencies. The task force will consist of twenty members, as described in the act. The task force will make recommendations for a statewide system for identification, intervention, and delivery of supports for students with dyslexia, as described in the act.

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The task force will hire or contract for hire specialist services to support the work of the task force as necessary with appropriations or from other available funding.

The task force will terminate on August 31, 2018.

This provision is identical to a provision in HCS/SB 827 (2016).

This act has an emergency clause for certain provisions and a contingent effective date for other provisions.

SARAH HASKINS

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CCS/SCS/SB 638 - This act modifies several provisions relating to elementary and secondary education.

CIVICS EDUCATION

This act creates the "Missouri Civics Education Initiative."

This act requires the subject of American civics to be included in the exam required for graduation from any public or private school, other than proprietary schools. (Section 170.011)

Any student entering ninth grade after July 1, 2017, who is attending a public, charter, or private school, except for private trade schools, shall pass an examination on the provisions and principles of American civics.

The test will consist of one hundred questions similar to the one hundred questions used by the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services.

Each district must adopt a policy permitting a student with a disability to receive a waiver from the basic civics test requirement if the student's IEP committee recommends it. (Section 170.345)

These provisions are substantially similar to SCS/HCS/HBs 1646, 2132, & 1621 (2016) and are similar to HB 1621 (2016), HB 2132 (2016), SCS/HCS/HBs 578, 574, & 584 (2015), HB 1050 (2015), SB 271 (2015), and SB 273 (2015).

This act also allows a school district to recognize a student's participation in the Constitution Project of the Missouri Supreme Court, as described in the act. (Section 170.350)

This provision is identical to HB 2186 (2016), HCS/HB 658 (2015), and HB 2298 (2014), and to a provision contained in CCS/SCS/SB 638 (2016).

DYSLEXIA

By December 31, 2017, this act requires the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education to develop guidelines for the appropriate screening of students for dyslexia and related disorders and to develop the necessary classroom support for such students. Beginning in the 2018-19 school year, each public school, including charter schools, shall conduct dyslexia screenings and provide reasonable

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classroom support consistent with the guidelines developed by the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education.

Additionally, practicing teacher assistance programs shall include two hours of in-service training regarding dyslexia and related disorders provided by each school district for all practicing teachers. Such training shall count as two contact hours of professional development. (Section 167.950)

This provision is substantially similar to a provision contained in SCS/HCS/HB 2379 (2016), HCS/SB 711 (2016), SB 809 (2016), and SCS/SB 468 (2015), and is similar to HB 731 (2015).

This act also creates the Legislative Task Force on Dyslexia. The Task Force will advise and make recommendations to the Governor, Joint Committee on Education, and relevant state agencies. The Task Force will consist of twenty members, as described in the act. Except for four legislative members and the Commissioner of Education, the members will be appointed by the President Pro Tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The task force will make recommendations for a statewide system for identification, intervention, and delivery of supports for students with dyslexia, as described in the act.

The Task Force will hire or contract for hire specialist services to support the work of the Task Force as necessary with appropriations or from other available funding.

The Task Force will terminate on August 31, 2018. (Section 633.420)

This provision is identical to a provision in HCS/SB 827 (2016) and HCS/SCS/SB 904 (2016), and is substantially similar to provisions contained in CCS/HCS/SB 635 (2016), HCS/SB 711 (2016), HCS/HB 1928 (2016), SCS/HCS/HB 2379 (2016), SB 548 (2015) and HCS/HB 921 (2015).

REMEDIAL EDUCATION AND PERSONAL PLANS OF STUDY

This act requires that by July 1, 2018, each school district shall implement a system for identifying students in their ninth grade year who are at risk of not being ready for college-level work or for entry-level career positions, as described in the act. (Section 167.905)

This act also requires DESE to conduct a review of its policies and procedures relating to remedial education and present the results of such review to the Joint Committee on Education by October 31, 2017. (Section 173.750)

This act allows each student entering his or her ninth grade year to develop a personal plan of study. The plan of study shall include graduation requirements, career or postsecondary goals, coursework related to career or postsecondary goals, grade-appropriate and career-related experiences, and student assessments, interest inventories, or academic results. (Section 167.903)

These provisions are identical to HCS/HB 1613 (2016).

BONDING REQUIREMENTS FOR SCHOOL DISTRICT OFFICERS

For treasurers and secretaries of the boards of urban school districts, this act modifies bonding requirements by requiring that such officers enter into bonds with one or more sureties instead of two or more sureties. (Section 162.541)

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This provision is identical to a provision contained in SCS/HB 1478 (2016).

SCHOOL BOARD VACANCIES

This act provides that if any seven-director district, other than an urban district, that is located in a county without a county commission has more than two vacancies at any one time, the county executive shall fill the vacancies upon written notice of the vacancies with the advice and consent of the county council.

(Sections 162.073 and 162.261)

This provision is identical to HB 1602 (2016).

CPR INSTRUCTION IN SCHOOLS

Beginning with the 2017-18 school year, this act requires high school pupils in public schools and charter schools to have received thirty minutes of CPR instruction and training in the proper performance of the Heimlich maneuver or other first aid for choking prior to graduation. The act also requires the training to be included in the district's existing health or physical education curriculum. (Section 170.310)

This act is identical to HB 1643 (2016) and to a provision contained in CCS/SCS/SB 638 (2016), SCS/HB 1678 (2016), and CCS/HCS/SB 635 (2016), and is substantially similar to HCS/HB 457 (2015) and SB 493 (2015).

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE IN SCHOOLS

This act requires that all public schools shall ensure that the Pledge of Allegiance is recited in at least one scheduled class of every pupil at least once per school day rather than once per school week. This act also allows flags for display in classrooms to be provided by voluntary donation. (Section 171.021)

This provision is identical to HB 1750 (2016) and is substantially similar to HCS/HB 499 (2015).

CHARTER SCHOOLS

This act provides that charter schools shall meet current state academic performance standards as well as other standards agreed upon by the sponsor and the charter school in the performance contract.

If a sponsor notifies a charter school of closure, the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education shall withhold funding to assure all obligations of the charter school are met. (Section 160.400)

This act provides that the Missouri Charter Public School Commission shall be exempt from the charter school sponsor application and approval process.

This act also repeals a provision that prohibits new sponsors from commencing charter sponsorship without approval from the State Board of Education. (Section 160.403)

This act moves the deadline for charter approval by the State Board of Education from December 1 of the year prior to the proposed opening date to January 31.

The act also requires the charter sponsor to submit a statement of finding that the charter application meets all requirements, and requires the State Board of Education to approve or deny the application within sixty days of receipt. Any denial of a charter application shall be in writing and shall identify the specific failures of the application.

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A sponsor may place a charter school on probationary status for no more than twenty-four months.

A charter school may have an expedited renewal process if it has an annual performance report consistent with a classification of accredited for three of the last four years and is fiscally viable.

The Department of Elementary and Secondary Education shall calculate an annual performance report for each charter school and shall publish it in the same manner as for public school districts.

The Joint Committee on Education shall create a committee to investigate facility access and affordability of charter schools. (Section 160.405)

This act allows high-quality charter schools, as defined in the act, to have expedited opportunities to replicate and expand into unaccredited districts, the St. Louis City school district, and the Kansas City school district. (Section 160.408)

This act requires charter schools to enroll nonresident pupils who transfer from an unaccredited district.

This act also requires that a charter school's admission process shall not discriminate based on parents' ability to pay fees or tuition when enrollment capacity is insufficient to enroll all pupils who submit a timely application.

This act also repeals a provision that requires the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education to commission a study every two years on the efficacy and impact of charter schools. (Section 160.410)

This act requires that a charter school may not charge tuition or impose fees except that it may receive tuition payments from districts in the same or an adjoining county for nonresident students who transfer from an unaccredited district.

This act also requires charter schools to satisfy all of its financial obligations within twelve months of a notification of closure. Any remaining state and federal funds shall be returned to the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education. (Section 160.415)

A charter school shall be considered as experiencing financial stress if it has incurred debt due to insufficient fund balances or reserves. (Section 160.417)

This act requires that an unaccredited district shall pay the tuition and provide transportation for a student who attends an accredited school in another district in the same or an adjoining county or in an approved charter school, as defined in the act, in the same or an adjoining county.

The rate of tuition a charter school may charge is the per pupil cost of maintaining the school's grade level grouping, as described in the act. (Section 167.131)

This act requires an unaccredited district to provide transportation for students who transfer to a charter school. (Section 167.241)

These provisions are identical to provisions contained in SCS/HCS/HB 1451 (2016), are substantially similar to provisions contained in CCS/SCS/HCS/HB 42 (2016), and are similar to HCS/HB 550 (2015).

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EARLY LEARNING QUALITY ASSURANCE REPORT

This act repeals the prohibition of a quality rating system for early childhood education. (Section 161.216)

This act also establishes an early learning quality assurance report three year pilot program in collaboration with the Missouri Head Start Collaboration Office and the Departments of Health and Senior Services, Mental Health, and Social Services. The program is voluntary for any licensed, license-exempt, or certified early learning providers that are center-based or home based and providing services for children from any age up to kindergarten.

The early learning quality assurance report may include, but is not limited to, information regarding staff qualifications, instructional quality, professional development, health and safety standards, parent engagement, and community engagement. (Section 161.217)

This provision is substantially similar to SB 1084 (2016), HCS/SB 996 (2016), and HB 2566 (2016).

GIFTED EDUCATION

This act prohibits school districts from determining whether a child is gifted based on the child's participation in an advanced placement course or international baccalaureate course. Whether a child is gifted must be determined using the statutory definition of "gifted children". (Section 162.720)

Beginning with the 2017-2018 school year, this act also reduces a district's funding as described in the act when it experiences a decrease in its gifted program enrollment of 20% or more from the previous school year. This provision shall not apply to school districts with an average daily attendance of three hundred fifty or less. (Section 163.031)

These provisions are substantially similar to SCS/SB 904 (2016) and HCS/HB 1419 (2016), and to provisions contained in HCS/SCS/SB 996 (2016), HCS/HB 1943 (2016), HCS/SB 113 (2015), SB 290 (2015), and HB 637 (2015).

A+ SCHOOLS PROGRAM

This act allows a qualifying student of a nonpublic school to be eligible for reimbursement of post secondary education through the A+ program, as described in the act. (Section 160.545)

This provision is identical to HB 2693 (2016).

TRAUMA-INFORMED SCHOOLS INITIATIVE

This act establishes the Trauma-Informed Schools Initiative. The Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE) shall provide information regarding the trauma-informed approach, as described in the act, to all school districts, offer training on the trauma-informed approach to all school districts, and develop an informational website about the Trauma-Informed Schools Initiative. (Section 161.1050)

Subject to appropriations, this act also establishes the Trauma-Informed Schools Pilot Program, under which DESE shall choose five schools to receive intensive training, as described in the act, on the trauma-informed approach. The schools shall be chosen as described in the act.

SPONSOR: Riddle

HANDLER: Swan

DESE shall terminate the pilot program on August 28, 2019. By December 21, 2019, DESE shall submit a report to the General Assembly containing the results of the program, including any benefits experience by the participating schools.

The pilot program shall be funded through the Trauma-Informed Schools Pilot Program Fund, which is created by the act. (Section 161.1055)

These provisions are identical to HCS/HBs 2565 & 2564 (2016) and to provisions contained in HCS/HB 1928 (2016) and HCS/SB 827 (2016).

JOSHUA NORBERG

***** SB 641 *****

SPONSOR: Schatz

HANDLER: Reiboldt

SB 641 - This act creates an income tax deduction for payments received as part of a program that compensates agricultural producers who have suffered a loss due to disaster or emergency. The deduction will be available for all tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2014.

This act is similar to HB 2169 (2016), HB 771 (2015), and provisions in HCS/SCS/SB 703 (2016), HCS/SCS/SB 131 (2015) and HCS/SB 500 (2015). This act is identical to SCS/SB 374 (2015).

DOMENIC SITA

***** SB 655 *****

SPONSOR: Munzlinger

HANDLER: Reiboldt

SB 655 - This act repeals the Advisory Council to the Director of the Missouri Agriculture Experiment Station and establishes the Fertilizer Control Board. The Board shall be composed of 13 members, 5 of which shall be nominated by the nonprofit corporation organized under Missouri law to promote the interests of the fertilizer industry, 5 of which shall be nominated by Missouri not-for-profit corporations that represent farmers, and 3 shall be at-large members. The filling of vacancies, the selection of officers, and meeting conduct shall be outlined in the bylaws established by the Board. The Board shall perform certain duties as set forth in this act. Agents of the Fertilizer Control Board are also authorized to perform certain duties as set forth in this act.

Where a preliminary analysis shows that a fertilizer has a potential plant food deficiency, the distributor shall be provided notification within 2 business days by phone or email, in addition to a letter delivered by mail. Once the analysis is certified, a certification of the penalties assessed shall be mailed to the distributor liable for the penalty. Under this act, total penalties assessed to a fertilizer distributor shall not exceed \$5,000 per year, or the amount of the current value of the plant food deficiency, whichever is greater. A fertilizer distributor who knowingly violates provisions of law relating to fertilizers shall be assessed a penalty of not more than \$25,000 for each offense.

This act is substantially similar to HB 1728 (2016), HCS/SCS/SB 703 (2016), SB 469 (2015), HCS/SCS/SB 131 (2015), HB 997 (2015), and SCS/HB 100 (2015).

KAYLA HAHN

***** SB 656 *****

CCS/HCS/SB 656 - This act modifies provisions relating to county sheriffs, self defense, unlawful use of weapons, and concealed carry permits.

COUNTY SHERIFF'S REVOLVING FUND - 50.535

Under current law, any unexpended balance in a Sheriff's Revolving Fund must remain the fund to accumulate from year to year. This act provides that the unexpended funds are not required to remain in the fund and may be expended for other purposes or transferred to discretionary funds for the sheriffs so long as no claim for inadequate funding has been made within the last five years resulting in reimbursement from the Office of Administration. In addition, this act specifies that funds received by the sheriff for concealed carry permits must be used to supplement funding for sheriffs and prohibits the county commission from reducing any sheriff's budget as a result of funds received from concealed carry permits.

BACKGROUND CHECKS BY THIRD CLASS COUNTY SHERIFFS - 57.281

This act provides an optional procedure for sheriffs of third class counties to provide criminal background checks to certain specified state agencies. Fees assessed for the searches must be paid by the applicant or in the manner prescribed by the sheriff and must be deposited to the credit of a fund that contains civil service fees the sheriff charges. This act provides that all records related to any criminal history information discovered shall be accessible and available to the state, municipal, or county agency making the record request.

SELF DEFENSE - 563.031

Under current law, a person who owns or leases private property may use deadly force in self defense or defense of others against a person who unlawfully enters or attempts to unlawfully enter the property.

This act provides that deadly force may also be used by a person who occupies private property pursuant to specific authority of the property owner to occupy the property.

This provision is identical to a provision of HCS/HB 2057 (2016), HB 122 (2015), HCS/SS#2/SCS/SBs 199, 417, & 42 (2015), HB 2126 (2014), and is similar to a provision of SS/HCS/HB 1539 (2014) and HB 1591 (2014).

Currently, a person does not have a duty to retreat from a dwelling, residence, or vehicle where the person is not unlawfully entering or unlawfully remaining or from private property that is owned or leased by such individual. This act provides that a person does not have a duty to retreat from any place such person who is not engaged in an unlawful activity has a right to be. This provision is identical to SB 1037 (2016).

UNLAWFUL USE OF WEAPONS - 571.030

Under current law, a person commits the offense of unlawful use of weapons if the person carries a concealed knife, firearm, blackjack, or another weapon readily capable of lethal use. This act provides that the crime is committed if a person carries one of the above types of weapons in an area in which a person with a concealed carry permit is restricted from carrying firearms. The penalty is lowered from a class D felony to a class B misdemeanor.

Current law exempts prosecuting and assistant prosecuting attorneys and circuit and assistant circuit attorneys from provisions criminalizing certain unlawful uses of weapons. This act specifies that municipal and county prosecuting attorneys, assistant prosecuting attorneys, circuit attorneys, and assistant circuit attorneys are exempt and adds municipal, associate circuit, and circuit judges to the list of

SPONSOR: Munzlinger

HANDLER: Burlison

persons who are exempt. Current law also exempts full time chiefs of fire departments and fire districts from certain otherwise unlawful uses of weapons. This act expands the exemption to apply to full-time fire department and fire district members.

The act of carrying a concealed weapon onto private property whose owner has posted the premises as being off-limits with appropriate signage is declared not to be criminal act. The person may be removed from the premises and fined. This provision has a delayed effective date of January 1, 2017 and provides that certain Class D felonies of unlawful use of weapons will be Class E felonies to align with penalty modifications that will take effect on that date.

Currently, a person does not have a duty to retreat from a dwelling, residence, or vehicle where the person is not unlawfully entering or unlawfully remaining or from private property that is owned or leased by such individual. This act provides that a person does not have a duty to retreat from any place such person who is not engaged in an unlawful activity has a right to be.

This provision is identical to SB 1037 (2016).

CONCEALED CARRY PERMIT FEES - 571.101

Under current law, an applicant for a concealed carry permit may be charged a fee that does not exceed \$100. This act specifies that no additional fee may be charged, including any fee for fingerprinting or criminal background checks. The act also allows for an additional fee to be charged for each credit card, debit card, or other electronic transaction equal to the charge paid by the state or applicant for the use of the credit card, debit card, or other electronic payment method by the applicant.

CONCEALED CARRY EXPIRATION FOR MILITARY - 571.104 & Section B

This act provides that if a concealed carry permit expires while the permit holder is on active duty in the Armed Forces, active state duty, full-time national guard duty, or active duty with the National Guard, or the permit holder is incapacitated due to an injury incurred while in military service, the permit may be renewed within two months of the permit holder's return to Missouri after discharge from duty or recovery from the incapacitation. Once the two-month period has expired, the provisions governing late renewals apply except the penalties begin to accrue upon the expiration of the two-month period rather than on the permit's expiration date.

This provision contains an emergency clause.

A provision of this act is identical to SB 552 (2015).

CONCEALED CARRY PERMIT TRAINING - 571.111

This act allows an alternate method of certification with regard to training requirements for concealed carry applicants. This provision is identical to HCS/HB 122 (2015) and HB 1121 (2015).

LIFETIME CONCEALED CARRY PERMIT - 571.126 to 571.230

Under current law, concealed carry permits must be renewed once every five years. This act allows a Missouri resident who meets the requirements for a concealed carry permit specified under the act and pays a \$500 fee to receive a concealed carry permit that is valid for the duration of the person's life. This act also allows Missouri residents who meet the requirements for a permit to pay \$200 to receive a Missouri extended concealed carry permit that is valid for 10 years or \$250 for an extended permit that is valid for 25 years. To renew an extended permit, the permit holder must pay \$50. The lifetime and

SPONSOR: Munzlinger

HANDLER: Burlison

extended permits are only valid throughout the state of Missouri.

The lifetime and extended permits are still subject to the same suspension and revocation provisions that apply to permits that expire every five years. The sheriff must conduct a name-based criminal background check on extended and lifetime permit holders once every five years. The lifetime and extended concealed carry permits must include a statement that the permit is valid only throughout the state of Missouri.

If the holder of a lifetime or extended concealed carry permit becomes a resident of another state, the permit is suspended. It may be reactivated if the permit holder reestablishes Missouri residency, meets the requirements for a concealed carry permit, and passes a name-based criminal background check.

These provisions are similar to SCS/SB 1026 (2016).

MEGHAN LUECKE

SPONSOR: Munzlinger

HANDLER: Houghton

HCS/SS/SCS/SB 657 - This act modifies provisions relating to motor vehicles.

IGNITION INTERLOCK DEVICES (Sections 302.440 & 302.441) - This act allows any person who is required to have an ignition interlock device installed on such person's vehicle due to committing certain intoxication-related traffic offenses to apply to the court for a variance to drive an employer-owned vehicle without such device. Such exemption shall not apply in certain situations, and such person shall not drive such employer-owned vehicle with certain passengers or for personal use.

This provision is identical to HB 2255 (2016), and is similar to a provision contained in HCS/SS/SCS/SB 663 (2016).

PETROLEUM STORAGE TANK INSURANCE FUND (Sections 319.114 & 414.036) - Under this act, an owner or operator shall not be denied benefits by the Petroleum Storage Tank Insurance Fund if their claim arises from a release of motor fuel or a regulated petroleum substance that is incompatible with the motor fuel underground or aboveground storage tank system, except in cases of fraud on the application for coverage.

These provisions are identical to provisions contained in HB 2305 (2016), and are substantially similar to provisions contained in HB 1410 (2016), HCS/HB 1102 (2015), HCS/SCS/SB 131 (2015), and HCS/SB 148 (2015).

PER BARREL MOTOR FUEL INSPECTION FEE (Section 414.082) - Currently, the fee for the inspection of certain motor fuels shall not be less than 1.5 cents per barrel and shall not exceed 2.5 cents per barrel. Under this act, the per barrel fee shall not exceed 4 cents per barrel from 2017 to 2021, and shall not exceed 5 cents per barrel from 2022 and thereafter.

This provision is identical to the perfected SB 884 (2016), and provisions contained in HCS/SB 665 (2016), HCS/HB 2632 (2016), and HCS/SCS/SB 703 (2016). This provision is substantially similar to SCS/SB 520 (2015), HCS/SCS/SB 131 (2015), HCS/SB 500 (2015), and SCS/HB 882 (2015).

MOTOR FUEL LIABILITY (Section 414.255) - Under this act, no refiner, supplier, terminal, wholesaler,

SPONSOR: Munzlinger

HANDLER: Houghton

distributor, retailer, or other vendor of motor fuel that is blended with ethanol or renewable fuel that complies with motor fuel quality and labeling laws shall be liable for property damages related to a customer's purchase of such motor fuel so long as the selection of motor fuel was made by the customer and not the vendor. No motor fuel that is blended with ethanol shall be considered a defective product for purposes of property damage claims.

Under this act, motor vehicle and internal combustion engine manufacturers and dealers shall not be liable for property damages related to a customer's purchase of motor fuel blended with renewable fuels if the selection and purchase of the motor fuel was made by the customer and does not comply with specific fuel recommendations found in the vehicle or product owner manual.

This act is similar to provisions contained in HB 2305 (2016), HB 1410 (2016), HCS/HB 1102 (2015), HCS/SB 148 (2015), and HCS/SCS/SB 131 (2015).

KAYLA HAHN

***** SB 660 *****

SPONSOR: Wasson

HANDLER: Dugger

SB 660 - Under current law, banking corporations or associations bidding to become the depositories of the funds of a county are required to submit a certified check not less than the proportion of one and one-half percent of the county general revenue of the preceding year. This act changes that to an amount not less than \$2,500.

This act is substantially similar to HB 1473 (2016).

SCOTT SVAGERA

***** SB 664 *****

SPONSOR: Parson

HANDLER: Franklin

SB 664 - Currently, authorized farm corporations and family farm corporations are required to file a corporate registration report annually with the Missouri Secretary of State. Under this act, such farm corporations would not have to file an annual report if the information required by the corporate registration report has not changed since the filing of the corporation's articles of incorporation or most recent registration report.

This act is identical to SB 148 (2015), and is substantially similar to SCS/HB 1588 (2016), SCS/HB 233 (2015), and HCS/SCS/SB 131 (2015).

KAYLA HAHN

***** SB 665 *****

SPONSOR: Parson

HANDLER: Reiboldt

HCS/SB 665 - This act modifies provisions relating to agriculture.

QUALIFIED BEEF TAX CREDIT (Section 135.679) - This act re-authorizes the existing Qualified Beef Tax Credit until 2021. This act modifies the definition of "baseline weight" to be based on the average weight of all beef animals sold that are 30 months or younger in the previous 2 years instead of the previous 3 years. This act changes the credit from 10 cents per pound to 10 cents per pound for sale

SPONSOR: Parson

HANDLER: Reiboldt

weights under 600 pounds and 25 cents per pound for sale weights over 600 pounds. Under this act, the Agricultural and Small Business Development Authority may waive no more than 25% of the 100 pound weight gain requirement, rather than 25% of the 200 pound weight gain requirement.

This act only allows tax credits under this section up to \$15,000 per year per taxpayer and for no more than 3 years. This act also limits the amount of tax credits that may be issued under the Qualified Beef Tax Credit and the Meat Processing Facility Investment Tax Credit to \$2 million per calendar year. This act requires the Agricultural and Small Business Development Authority to submit an annual report to the General Assembly on the costs and benefits of the Qualified Beef Tax Credit.

This provision is similar to a provision contained in HCS/HB 2632 (2016) and SB 1124 (2016).

MEAT PROCESSING FACILITY INVESTMENT TAX CREDIT (Section 135.686) - This act creates the Meat Processing Facility Investment Tax Credit Act. For all tax years between 2017 and 2021, a taxpayer may claim this tax credit for meat processing modernization or expansion at their processing facility. The tax credit shall be equal to 25% of the amount the taxpayer paid in the tax year for modernization and expansion.

This tax credit is non-refundable but may be carried forward 4 years, and a taxpayer may not claim more than \$75,000 per year. If two or more taxpayers own the facility, each may claim a credit in proportion to their ownership interest in the facility, but taken together all tax credits for one facility cannot exceed the \$75,000 cap. All tax credits issued under the Qualified Beef Tax Credit and the Meat Processing Facility Investment Tax Credit to \$2 million per calendar year.

This provision is identical to similar to a provision contained in HCS/HB 2632 (2016) and SB 1124 (2016).

AGRIMOISSOURI TRADEMARK (Section 261.235) - Currently, the AgriMissouri Advisory Commission for Marketing Missouri Agricultural Products may establish a fee structure for sellers electing to use the AgriMissouri trademark associated with Missouri agricultural products with the fee varying depending upon the amount of the seller's gross annual sales. Under this act, the provisions regarding the fee structure varying depending upon the amount of the seller's gross annual sales are repealed, and instead this act allows the AgriMissouri Advisory Commission to adopt a fee structure so long as the fees established and collected do not yield revenue greater than the costs of administering the objectives of the AgriMissouri Advisory Commission and the AgriMissouri trademark to sellers using the trademark in the ensuing year.

This act is similar to SB 361 (2015), HCS/SCS/SB 131 (2015), SCS/HCS/HB 882 (2015), and HB 233 (2015).

FARM-TO-TABLE PROGRAM (Sections 262.960, 262.962, & 348.407) - This act changes the "Farm-to-School Act" and program to the "Farm-to-Table Act" and program. Under this act, the program will connect Missouri farmers to institutions in order to provide such institutions with locally grown agricultural products. This act defines "institutions" as facilities including schools, correctional facilities, hospitals, nursing homes, long-term care facilities, and military bases. This act also requires the Department of Agriculture to establish guidelines for voluntary participation and parameters for program goals, which shall include the requirement that participating institutions purchase at least 10% of their food products locally by December 31, 2019. Nothing in this act shall require an institution to participate

SPONSOR: Parson

HANDLER: Reiboldt

in the Farm-to-Table Program.

Currently, certain state departments are required to make staff available to the program, including the Department of Health and Senior Services, the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education, and the Office of Administration. This act adds the Department of Corrections to this staff requirement.

Currently, the Farm-to-Table Task Force is composed of certain members. Under this act, one representative will also be added to the Task Force from the Department of Corrections, the Department of Health and Senior Services, and from a military base in this state. Currently, the Director of the Department of Agriculture and the Director of the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education may each appoint 2 members to the Task Force. Under this act, each may only appoint 1 member. Further, the Director of the Department of Corrections and the Director of the Department of Health and Senior Services shall each appoint 1 member. The Director of the Department of Agriculture shall also appoint 1 member who is a registered dietician. Under this act, the Task Force is required to prepare a report for the Governor, General Assembly, and the Director of each entity represented on the Task Force by December 31 of each year.

Currently, the Farm-to-School Act and Program expired on December 31, 2015. This act repeals this expiration date.

These provisions are identical to SCS/SBs 1010, 958, & 878, SCS/HCS/HB 2121, 1747, & 2244 (2016), HCS/SCS/SB 703 (2016), and are similar to HCS/SCS/SB 38 (2015), and HCS/HB 1184 (2015).

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCT UTILIZATION CONTRIBUTOR TAX CREDIT & NEW GENERATION COOPERATIVE INCENTIVE TAX CREDIT (Sections 348.430, 348.432, and 348.436) - Currently, the Agricultural Product Utilization Contributor Tax Credit and the New Generation Cooperative Incentive Tax Credit may be carried back to any of the contributor's 3 prior tax years, and may be carried forward up to 5 years. This act only allows the credits to be carried forward up to 4 years, and removes the carry back provision. This act requires the Agricultural and Small Business Development Authority to submit an annual report to the General Assembly on the costs and benefits of the Agricultural Product Utilization Contributor Tax Credit and the New Generation Cooperative Incentive Tax Credit.

Currently, the Agricultural Product Utilization Contributor Tax Credit and the New Generation Cooperative Incentive Tax Credit shall expire on December 31, 2016. This act extends this expiration date to December 31, 2021.

PER BARREL MOTOR FUEL INSPECTION FEE (Section 414.082) - Currently, the fee for the inspection of certain motor fuels shall not be less than 1.5 cents per barrel and shall not exceed 2.5 cents per barrel. Under this act, the per barrel fee shall not exceed 4 cents per barrel from 2017 to 2021, and shall not exceed 5 cents per barrel from 2022 and thereafter.

This provision is identical to the perfected SB 884 (2016), and provisions contained in HCS/SS/SCS/SB 657 (2016), HCS/HB 2632 (2016), and HCS/SCS/SB 703 (2016). This provision is substantially similar to SCS/SB 520 (2015), HCS/SCS/SB 131 (2015), HCS/SB 500 (2015), and SCS/HB 882 (2015).

KAYLA HAHN

SPONSOR: Schatz

HANDLER: Dohrman

SPONSOR: Schatz

HANDLER: Dohrman

CCS/SB 700 - This act modifies numerous provisions relating to workers' compensation.

VETERANS' ORGANIZATIONS EXEMPTION

The act exempts volunteers of qualified tax-exempt veterans' organizations from workers' compensation laws.

This provision is identical to a provision in SCS/HB 2429 (2016), SCS/HCS/HB 1955 (2016), HB 1867 (2016), and SCS/HB 615 (2015).

WORKERS' COMPENSATION GRANTS--VOLUNTEER FIREFIGHTERS

This act permits volunteer fire protection associations to apply to the State Fire Marshal for grants for the purpose of funding the workers' compensation insurance premiums for the association's volunteer firefighters. Grants shall be disbursed by the Marshal, subject to appropriations, based upon the number of volunteer firefighters which received workers' compensation benefits from claims arising out of and in the course of the prevention or control of fire or the underwater recovery of drowning victims in the preceding calendar year. The schedule is as follows:

- Associations which had 0-5 claims shall be eligible for \$2,000;
- Associations which had 6-10 claims shall be eligible for \$1,500;
- Associations which had 11-15 claims shall be eligible for \$1,000; and
- Associations which had 16-20 claims shall be eligible for \$500.

This provision is identical to a provision in HCS/SS/SB 732 (2016), a provision in SCS/SB 613 (2016), and HB 2266 (2016).

WORKERS' COMPENSATION PREMIUM RATES--SPLIT POINT

Currently, the uniform experience rating plan of workers' compensation insurance must prohibit an adjustment to the experience modification of an employer if the total medical cost does not exceed \$1,000, the employer pays all of the medical costs, there is no lost time from the employment (subject to exceptions), and no claim is filed. This act changes the medical cost amount limit to 20% of the current split point of primary and excess losses under the uniform experience rating plan.

Furthermore, the act provides that, for purposes of calculating the premium credit under the Missouri contracting classification premium adjustment program, an employer within the construction group of code classifications may submit to the advisory organization the required payroll record information for the first, second, third, or fourth calendar quarter of the year prior to the workers' compensation policy beginning or renewal date, provided the employer clearly indicates for which quarter the payroll information is being submitted.

These provisions are identical to a provision in SCS/SB 613 (2016), a provision in SCS/HCS/HB 1955 (2016), SB 288 (2015), and HB 1997 (2014).

SCOTT SVAGERA

SPONSOR: Munzlinger

HANDLER: Brown

SB 702 - This act permits the recovery of:

- Overpaid unemployment compensation benefits;

SPONSOR: Munzlinger

HANDLER: Brown

- Benefits obtained by reason of nondisclosure or misrepresentation of a material fact; or
- Benefits obtained by reason of error, omission, or lack of knowledge of a material fact on the part of the Division of Employment Security

through billing, setoffs against state and federal tax refunds, intercepts of lottery winnings, and collection efforts as provided under current law.

The act further requires 15% of payments made toward a penalty assessed for benefits fraudulently received to be immediately deposited into the state unemployment compensation fund. The remaining penalty amount due is credited to the special employment security fund.

Current law states that any person who receives unemployment compensation benefits as a result of error or lack of knowledge of material fact on the part of the Division, shall have such sums of benefits deducted from future benefits, after an opportunity for a fair hearing. This act gives the Division the discretion, after an opportunity for a fair hearing, to either deduct the sums of wrongfully paid benefits from future benefits payable to the individual or require repayment to the Division the amount of benefits wrongfully received.

These provisions are identical to HB 1530 (2016), SB 406 (2015), and HB 1010 (2015).

The act further provides that a taxicab driver shall not be considered to be an employee of the company that leases the taxicab to the driver unless it is shown that the driver is an employee of that company by application of the IRS 20-factor right-to-control test.

SCOTT SVAGERA

***** SB 711 *****

SPONSOR: Brown

HANDLER: Hicks

SB 711 - Beginning with the 2017-18 school year, this act requires high school pupils in public schools and charter schools to have received thirty minutes of CPR instruction and training in the proper performance of the Heimlich maneuver or other first aid for choking prior to graduation. The act also requires the training to be included in the district's existing health or physical education curriculum.

This act is substantially similar to the perfected HCS/HB 457 (2015).

JOSHUA NORBERG

***** SB 732 *****

SPONSOR: Munzlinger

HANDLER: Rhoads

CCS/HCS/SS/SB 732 - This act modifies numerous provisions relating to public safety.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE (SECTIONS 43.545, 455.543, AND 455.545)

Currently, the Missouri State Highway Patrol must include all reported domestic violence incidents for compilation in the "Crime in Missouri". This act removes the reference to "Crime in Missouri" and provides instead that the incidents must be reported for compilation in the annual crime report published by the Department of Public Safety.

This act removes time requirements in current law for the required reporting by law enforcement

SPONSOR: Munzlinger

HANDLER: Rhoads

agencies of domestic-violence related homicides and suicides to the Missouri State Highway Patrol. In addition, this act requires the Highway Patrol to present its annual report on domestic-violence related homicides and suicides to the Governor and General Assembly by March 1 rather than February 1.

These provisions are identical to provisions in SCS/SB 921 (2016) and HB 1930 (2016).

URBAN SEARCH AND RESCUE TASK FORCES (SECTIONS 44.010 AND 44.032)

Under this act, any urban search and rescue task force is eligible to receive funds from the Missouri Disaster Fund for any reasonable and necessary expenditures incurred in the course of responding to any declared emergency.

This provision is identical to a provision in SCS/HB 1606 (2016).

EMERGENCY VOLUNTEER PROGRAM (SECTION 44.023)

Under current law, the State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) is required to establish an emergency volunteer program where certain authorized professionals may volunteer the use of their services and equipment for up to 3 consecutive days as requested by SEMA. This act modifies that provision to include any individual certified by SEMA and who performs his or her duties under the direction of a licensed architect or engineer. Furthermore, such professionals are only permitted to volunteer for up to 5 consecutive days.

Volunteers are required to assist local jurisdictions and local building inspectors to provide essential demolition, cleanup or other related services and to determine whether structures affected by a disaster:

1. Have not sustained serious damage and may be occupied;
2. Must be restricted in their use pending repairs; or
3. Are unsafe and shall not be occupied pending repair or demolition.

Volunteers under the program are required to be provided workers' compensation insurance by SEMA during their official duties as part of the program.

Furthermore, volunteers certified by SEMA shall be considered to be state employees for purposes of the Emergency Mutual Aid Compact.

Volunteers acting under this provision shall not be personally liable, either jointly or separately for acts committed in their official duties as emergency volunteers, except in the case of willful or gross negligence.

This provision is identical to a provision in SB 700 (2016), as amended by the House and similar to HB 1863 (2016).

POLITICAL ACTIVITY OF FIRST RESPONDERS (SECTION 67.145)

This act inserts a new definition for the term "first responder" as it applies to restricting the political activity of first responders.

This provision is identical to a provision in CCS/HCS/SCS/SB 765 (2016).

INSTALLATION OF FIRE SPRINKLERS (SECTION 67.281)

This act removes the expiration date on the requirement that builders of one and two family dwellings must offer to install fire sprinklers in the home.

SPONSOR: Munzlinger

HANDLER: Rhoads

SHELTERED WORKSHOPS (SECTION 70.210)

This act adds the board of a county sheltered workshop to the types of political subdivisions that may contract and cooperate with other political subdivisions for a common service.

This provision is identical to SB 871 (2016), HB 1421 (2016), as well as a provision in HCS/SS/SB 937 (2016) and substantially similar to a provision in SB 869 (2016) and SB 926 (2016).

UNARMED SECURITY GUARDS (SECTION 84.720)

This provision stipulates that any individual who holds an occupational license issued by the Missouri Gaming Commission for the purpose of performing the duties of an unarmed security guard while working on an excursion gambling boat, or at a facility adjacent to an excursion gambling boat, shall be exempt from certain licensing requirements.

This provision is identical to HB 2362 (2016) and provisions in SCS/HCS/HB 1584 (2016) and SCS/HCS/HB 1964 (2016).

LIBERTY AND NORTH KANSAS CITY SALES TAX FOR PUBLIC SAFETY (Section 94.902)

This act authorizes Liberty and North Kansas City to impose a sales tax of up to .5% solely for the purpose of improving the public safety of the city subject to voter approval. Revenue from this tax may be used for expenditures on equipment, salaries and benefits, and facilities for police, fire, and emergency medical providers.

This provision is identical to HB 1393 (2016), a provision in HCS/SS/SB 937 (2016), a provision in HCS/HB 2188 (2016), HCS/HB 566 (2015), and provisions in HCS/HB 1154 (2015), HCS/SS/SCS/SB 115 (2015), HCS/SB 364 (2015), the perfected version of HCS/HB 268 (2015), and HCS/HB 2116 (2014).

BOARD MEMBERS OF CERTAIN PUBLIC SAFETY DISTRICTS (SECTIONS 190.055 AND 321.017)

Individual board members of an ambulance district or fire protection district shall not be eligible for employment by the board within twelve months of termination of service as a member of the board unless such employment is on a volunteer basis or without compensation.

These provisions are identical to provisions in HB 1751 (2016).

REGIONAL EMS COMMITTEE (190.102 & 190.103)

Current law provides a list of topics that Regional EMS Advisory Committees are to advise and provide recommendations to the region and Department of Health and Senior Services on. These provisions add community and regional time critical diagnosis plans to the list. In addition, the Regional EMS Medical Director must serve as a member of the Regional EMS Committee.

This act also provides that the Regional EMS Medical Director must serve a four-year term. The southwest, northwest, and Kansas City regional EMS medical directors must be elected to an initial two-year term. The central, east central, and southeast Regional EMS Medical Director must be elected to an initial four-year term.

These provisions are identical to provisions in SCS/HCS/HB 1964 (2016) and HCS/HB 2135 (2016),

SPONSOR: Munzlinger

HANDLER: Rhoads

and substantially similar to provisions in SCS/SB 895 (2016) and HCS/HB 868 (2015).

EMT LICENSURE (SECTION 190.142)

The act further modifies provisions relating to licensure requirements for an EMT. Specifically, it requires any rules or regulations promulgated by the Department of Health and Senior Services relating to initial licensure testing to be through the national registry of EMT's or to be examinations developed and administered by the Department of Health and Senior Services.

This provision is identical to a provision in CCS/HCS/SB 635 (2016).

TRANSFERS OF CERTAIN PATIENTS (190.144 & 190.240)

This provision provides that no licensed emergency medical technician, if acting in good faith and without gross negligence, is liable for transporting persons ordered detained as a result of drug or alcohol abuse or a mental disorder or for physically or chemically restraining an at-risk behavioral health patient if the restraint is to ensure the safety of the patient or technician.

The provision further requires hospitals and nursing homes to have policies and procedures that require the hospital or facility to give advance notification to emergency medical services personnel prior to the transportation of any at-risk behavioral health patient.

Any physician treating an at-risk behavioral patient in an emergency situation who, after assessing the patient, determines that there is a reasonable cause to believe there is a likelihood that the patient may cause an imminent serious harm to himself, herself, or others unless the patient is immediately transported to another appropriate facility may place the patient on a temporary involuntary hold for a period of time necessary to effectuate the patient's transport, upon initiation by the receiving or sending facility. During the transport, the emergency medical services personnel may rely on the physician's hold order as a basis for implied consent to treat and transport the patient and shall not be liable for any claims of negligence, false imprisonment, or invasion of privacy based on such temporary hold, treatment, or transport of the patient.

These provisions are identical to provisions in HCS/HB 2135 (2016), substantially similar to provisions in SCS/HCS/HB 1964 (2016) and SCS/SB 895 (2016) and similar to HB 1148 (2015) and to provisions contained in HCS/HB 868 (2015).

CAUSE FOR DISCIPLINE FOR LICENSED EMS PROVIDERS (190.165 & 190.173)

Currently, the Department of Health and Senior Services may cause a complaint to be filed with the Administrative Hearing Commission against a holder of certain emergency-service-related certificates, licenses, or permits if the person violates certain specified regulations. This act modifies the list of regulations.

In addition, this act requires the Department to explain to a licensee who is the subject of an investigation that the licensee has the right to legal counsel, have anyone present he or she desires, and refuse to answer any question or provide any written statement. This act specifies that the assertion of any of the above rights is not to be deemed as a failure to cooperate.

Under this act, the Department may impose a suspension or revocation as a disciplinary action only if it first files a complaint with the administrative hearing commission. The commission is not permitted to grant summary judgement if the licensee files an answer contesting the department's complaint.

SPONSOR: Munzlinger

HANDLER: Rhoads

Under this act, all complaints, investigatory reports, and information pertaining to any applicant, holder of any certificate, permit, or license, or other individual are confidential and must only be disclosed upon written consent of the person whose records are involved or to other administrative or law enforcement agencies acting with the scope of their statutory authority. No applicant, holder of any certificate, permit, or license, or other individual shall have access to any complaints, investigatory reports, or information concerning an investigation in progress.

This act provides that certain information regarding licensees and final disciplinary actions is not confidential.

These provisions are identical to provisions in SCS/HCS/HB 1964 (2016) and HCS/HB 2135 (2016), and substantially similar to provisions contained in SCS/SB 895 (2016) and HCS/HB 868 (2015).

STROKE CENTER DESIGNATIONS (SECTION 190.241 AND 192.737)

This act provides for an alternative stroke center designation for a hospital. The Department of Health and Senior Services shall designate a hospital, upon receipt of an application, as follows:

- (1) a level I stroke center if the hospital has been certified as a comprehensive stroke center by the Joint Commission or another certifying organization;
- (2) a level II stroke center if the hospital has been certified as primary stroke center by the Joint Commission or other certifying organization; or
- (3) a level III stroke center if the hospital has been certified as a acute stroke-ready hospital by the Joint Commission or other certifying organization.

The Department shall not require compliance with any additional standards for establishing or renewing stroke designations and the designation shall continue as long as the hospital remains certified. The Department may remove a hospital's designation if the hospital so requests or if the Department determines the certification has been suspended or revoked.

Any hospital receiving this alternative designation shall submit annual proof of certification and other contact information, as well as the certification survey results and other specified documents.

Hospitals designated as STEMI or stroke centers shall submit data to the Department for use in the evaluation and improvement of hospital and emergency medical services' trauma, stroke, and STEMI care. The hospitals shall submit data to the Department as described in the act. The act further delineates restrictions on the manner in which hospitals may collect and analyze data.

Sole authority to establish education requirements for physicians who practice in an emergency department of a facility designated as a trauma, STEMI, or stroke center by the Department of Health and Senior Services is given to the Board of Registration for the Healing Arts.

This act repeals existing language that required the Department to establish and maintain an information registry and reporting system for brain and spinal cord injury data. (Section 192.737)

These provisions are identical to a provision in CCS/SB 988 (2016), HB 2518 (2016), and substantially similar to provisions in SCS/HCS/HB 1964 (2016) and SB 1060 (2016).

FIRST INFORMER BROADCASTER ACT (SECTION 190.260)

SPONSOR: Munzlinger

HANDLER: Rhoads

This act requires the Department of Public Safety, in cooperation with any statewide organization representing broadcasters, to establish a program for training and certifying broadcast engineers and technical personnel as first informer broadcasters.

The program must provide training and education concerning the restoration, repair, and resupply of broadcaster facilities and equipment in emergency or disaster areas and the personal safety of first informer broadcasters.

Under this act, state and local governmental agencies must allow first informer broadcasters access to emergency or disaster areas to restore, repair, or resupply critical broadcaster facilities and equipment.

The statewide association involved in establishing the training program must pay the costs of developing and implementing the program.

This provision is identical to a provision in SCS/HB 1606 (2016) and similar to HCS/HB 296 (2015).

HELIPADS (SECTION 190.265)

Any rules or regulations promulgated by the Department of Health and Senior Services, or any interpretation of such rules, shall not require hospitals to have a fence or other barriers around a hospital helipad. Additionally, the Department shall not promulgate any rules and regulations with respect to the operation or construction of a helipad located at a hospital. Finally, hospitals shall ensure that helipads are free of obstruction and safe for use by a helicopter while on the ground, during approach, and takeoff.

This provision is identical to a provision in CCS/SB 988 (2016) and CCS/HCS/SB 635 (2106). This provision further has an emergency clause attached to it.

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE SERVICE 911 BOARD (SECTION 190.335)

Under current law, the counties of Christian, Taney, and St. Francois, if they impose a county sales tax for the central dispatch of emergency services, must appoint the members of a board to oversee the money collected under the tax and the provision of emergency services in the county. In other counties, the board is elected. This act adds Stoddard County to the list of counties that appoint the board.

This provision is identical to a provision in CCS/HCS/SB 867 (2016).

MANDATED REPORTERS OF ELDER ABUSE (SECTIONS 192.2400, 192.2405, AND 192.2475)

Under current law, certain individuals are required to report incidents of elder abuse to the Department of Health and Senior Services. This act adds first responders, as defined in the act, to the list of mandated reports. Additionally, this act requires reporters to report incidents of bullying to the Department. "Bullying" is defined as intimidation or harassment that causes a reasonable person to fear for his or her physical safety or property and may consist of physical actions, cyberbullying, oral, written, or electronic communication, or retaliation for reporting such acts.

These provisions are identical to HB 2212 (2016).

MO HEALTNET (SECTIONS 208.1030 AND 208.1032)

An eligible MO HealthNet provider may receive a supplemental reimbursement, in addition to the MO HealthNet reimbursement such provider would otherwise receive for ground emergency medical transportation services, provided that such reimbursement shall not exceed 100% of actual costs. The act

SPONSOR: Munzlinger

HANDLER: Rhoads

specifies how such supplemental payment shall be calculated and how an eligible provider's claimed expenditures for the ground emergency medical transportation services shall be eligible for federal financial participation. This provision is subject to federal approval, if necessary.

This Department of Social Services is also required to design and implement an intergovernmental transfer program relating to ground emergency medical transport services in order to increase capitation payments for the purpose of increasing reimbursement to eligible providers, managed care plans, and coordinated care organizations, as detailed in the act. Any eligible provider participating in this program shall agree to reimburse the department for any costs associated with implementing the program. This provision is subject to federal approval, as necessary.

This amendment is identical to a provision in CCS/HCS/SB 607 (2016) and substantially similar to SB 1072 (2016) and HB 2496 (2016).

WORKERS' COMPENSATION FOR VOLUNTEER FIREFIGHTERS (SECTION 287.245)

The act permits volunteer fire protection associations to apply to the state fire marshal for grants for the purpose of funding the workers' compensation insurance premiums for the association's volunteer firefighters. Grants shall be disbursed by the marshal, subject to appropriations, based upon the number of volunteer firefighters which received workers' compensation benefits from claims arising out of and in the course of the prevention or control of fire or the underwater recovery of drowning victims in the preceding calendar year. The schedule is as follows:

- Associations which had 0-5 claims shall be eligible for \$2,000;
- Associations which had 6-10 claims shall be eligible for \$1,500;
- Associations which had 11-15 claims shall be eligible for \$1,000; and
- Associations which had 16-20 claims shall be eligible for \$500.

This provision is identical to provisions in SCS/SB 613 (2016) and CCS/SB 700 (2016).

SAFETY PROCEDURES FOR CERTAIN STATIONARY VEHICLES (SECTION 304.022 AND 307.175)

This act adds stationary vehicles owned by a contractor performing work for the Department of Transportation with amber and white lights to the list requiring specific safety procedures for drivers approaching such stationary vehicles.

This provision is substantially similar to a provision which passed in SS/HB 1733 (2016).

FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT DIRECTOR QUALIFICATIONS (SECTIONS 321.130 AND 321.210)

A person who is qualified to serve as director of a fire protection district must be over the age of 24 and must be a resident and voter in the district for at least one year before election or appointment. Fees for filing nominations and declarations of candidacy shall be equal to the amount paid by a candidate for county office.

This provision is identical to a provision in HCS/HB 2135 (2016) and substantially similar to HB 1751 (2016).

SPONSOR: Munzlinger

HANDLER: Rhoads

DUTY TO OBEY FIREFIGHTERS (SECTION 575.145)

Under current law, it is a class A misdemeanor to willfully fail or refuse to obey signals or directions or willfully resist or oppose a law enforcement officer in the proper discharge of his or her duties. This act includes firefighters in that crime.

MOBILE VIDEO RECORDINGS (SECTION 610.100)

Mobile video recordings from a law enforcement vehicle or a device carried by a law enforcement officer that includes a camera and recording capability are considered a closed record until the investigation becomes inactive. A mobile video recording in a nonpublic location may be closed, except that any person depicted in the recording or certain other persons may obtain a complete, unaltered and unedited copy of the recording upon written request.

The act adds legal guardians or parents of a minor as being able to obtain closed investigative or mobile video records in the same way that any person could obtain such records.

Any person may bring an action to authorize disclosure of a mobile video recording and the court may order that all or part of the recording be released to the person. In making its determination on release, the court shall consider factors outlined in the act, including the benefit to the public as opposed to the harm to the public, to the law enforcement agency or its officers, or to any person identified in the recording. The mobile video recording may be examined by the court in its chambers. If disclosure of either a mobile video recording or an investigative report is authorized, the court may make any order that justice requires and set forth conditions for or limitations on the disclosure as authorized in the act.

The act provides that any person who requests and receives a mobile video recording that was recorded in a nonpublic location is prohibited from displaying or disclosing the recording without first affording any non-law enforcement person whose image or sound is contained in the recording the opportunity to seek a court order enjoining all or some of the display or disclosure. Any person who fails to comply with this provision is subject to damages in a civil action.

These provisions are substantially similar to a provision in CCS/HCS/SCS/SB 765 (2016), SCS/HB 1936 (2016), SB 1061 (2016), and identical to HB 2344 (2016).

CRIME SCENE PHOTOS (SECTION 610.205)

The act further inserts new provisions to the Sunshine Law relating to crime scene photographs and video recordings. Under this provision, certain crime scene photographs or video recordings, including those produced by a state or local agency or by a perpetrator or suspect at a crime scene, shall be considered closed records and not subject to disclosure under the open meetings and records law, commonly known as the sunshine law. The provisions of this amendment shall not prohibit disclosure of the material to the deceased's next of kin or to an individual who has secured a written release from the next of kin.

In closed criminal investigations, a court may order the disclosure of such photographs or video recordings upon findings that the disclosure is in the public interest and outweighs any privacy interest that may be asserted by the deceased's next of kin. Prior to releasing any crime scene material, the custodian must give the deceased's next of kin at least two weeks' notice, which cannot be shortened by a court. This amendment shall apply to all undisclosed material in the custody of a state or local agency on or after the effective date of the amendment. This amendment shall not apply to disclosure of such material to an attorney representing a defendant in a habeas corpus action or other post-conviction

SPONSOR: Munzlinger

HANDLER: Rhoads

motion. Such an attorney may share the material with the client or any expert or investigator, but shall not further disseminate the material.

The director of the Department of Public Safety must establish rules governing the viewing of the materials by the press.

This provision is identical to HB 2618 (2016) and substantially similar to SB 1079 (2016), HB 1127 (2015), and HB 883 (2011).

SCOTT SVAGERA

***** SB 735 *****

SPONSOR: Dixon

HANDLER: Cornejo

CCS/HCS/SB 735 - This act modifies provisions relating to the Court Automation Fund, the Basic Civil Legal Services Fund, and public defenders.

COURT AUTOMATION FUND - 476.055

The act provides that any unexpended balance remaining in the Statewide Court Automation Fund shall be transferred to general revenue on September 1, 2023, rather than September 1, 2018, as provided in current law.

The act also adds the executive director of the Missouri Office of Prosecution Services and the director of the State Public Defender System as members of the Court Automation Committee. The court fee collected for the court automation fund shall expire on September 1, 2023, rather than September 1, 2018, and the Court Automation Committee must complete its duties by September 1, 2025, rather than September 1, 2020.

These provisions are identical to provisions contained in HCS/HB 2367 (2016).

BASIC CIVIL LEGAL SERVICES FUND - 477.650

The act extends the expiration date for provisions regarding funding for the legal representation of low-income persons from December 31, 2018, to December 31, 2025.

PUBLIC DEFENDERS - 600.042, 600.090, & 600.101

Under current law, the director of the State Public Defender System must implement a plan to establish district offices that align with judicial circuit boundaries by December 31, 2018. This act extends the date of implementation to December 31, 2021.

Current law allows the director of the Missouri State Public Defender System to delegate the legal representation of any person to any licensed attorney. This act specifies that the director can delegate the legal representation of people who are eligible for representation by the Public Defender System.

In addition, current law allows unexpended funds of up to \$150,000 to remain in the Legal Defense and Defender Fund at the end of the fiscal year. This act removes the cap, so all unexpended money remains in the fund.

These provisions are identical to provisions of SB 705 (2016) and SCS/SB 91 (2015).

This act repeals a provision requiring the Commission on Judicial Resources to report to certain

SPONSOR: Dixon

HANDLER: Cornejo

Senate and House committees regarding office space for public defenders.

This provision is identical to SB 735 (2016) and a provision of SCS/SB 91 (2015).

MEGHAN LUECKE

SPONSOR: Schmitt

HANDLER: Cornejo

CCS/HCS/SCS/SB 765 - This act modifies provisions relating to law enforcement officers and political subdivisions.

FIRST RESPONDERS - 67.145

This act defines "first responder" as any person trained and authorized by law or rule to render emergency medical assistance or treatment. First responders may include emergency first responders, police officers, sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, firefighters, ambulance attendants and attendant drivers, emergency medical technicians, mobile emergency medical technicians, emergency medical technician-paramedics, registered nurses, or physicians.

This provision is identical to a provision of SCS/SB 895 (2016).

REGIONAL JAIL DISTRICTS - 221.407

Currently, regional jail districts are authorized to impose a sales tax of up to 1/2% on sales in the district. The authority to impose this tax expires on September 30, 2015. This act extends the authority of the districts to collect the tax until September 30, 2028. This act also allows the Director of Revenue to make refunds instead of allowing the Director of Revenue to authorize the State Treasurer to make refunds.

This provision is similar to SCS/SB 937 (2016), SB 258 (2015), HB 639 (2015), SB 897 (2014) and HB 1923 (2014).

TRAFFIC CITATION QUOTAS - 304.125 & 575.320

This act prohibits a political subdivision or law enforcement agency from having a policy requiring or encouraging an employee to issue a certain number of traffic citations on a quota basis.

Under current law, a public servant commits the Class A misdemeanor of misconduct in administration of justice if he or she orders a St. Louis County employee to issue a certain number of traffic citations except when the employee is assigned exclusively to traffic control and has no other responsibilities or duties.

This act expands the provision to make it apply to employees of any political subdivision, not just St. Louis County. In addition, the act removes the exception for employees assigned exclusively to traffic control and specifies that a public servant also commits the misdemeanor by ordering an employee to increase the number of tickets the employee is issuing.

MOBILE VIDEO RECORDINGS - 610.100

Mobile video recordings from a law enforcement vehicle or a device carried by a law enforcement officer that includes a camera and recording capability are considered a closed record until the investigation becomes inactive. A mobile video recording in a nonpublic location may be closed, except that any person depicted in the recording or certain other persons may obtain a complete, unaltered and

SPONSOR: Schmitt

HANDLER: Cornejo

unedited copy of the recording.

The act adds legal guardians or parents of a minor as being able to obtain closed investigative or mobile video records in the same way that any person could obtain such records.

Any person may bring an action to authorize disclosure of a mobile video recording and the court may order that all or part of the recording be released to the person. In making its determination on release, the court shall consider factors outlined in the act, including the benefit to the public as opposed to the harm to the public, to the law enforcement agency or its officers, or to any person identified in the recording. The mobile video recording may be examined by the court in its chambers. If disclosure of either a mobile video recording or an investigative report is authorized, the court may make any order that justice requires and set forth conditions for or limitations on the disclosure as authorized in the act.

The act provides that any person who requests and receives a mobile video recording that was recorded in a nonpublic location is prohibited from displaying or disclosing the recording without first affording any non-law enforcement person whose image or sound is contained in the recording the opportunity to seek a court order enjoining all or some of the display or disclosure. Any person who fails to comply with this provision is subject to damages in a civil action.

MEGHAN LUECKE

SPONSOR: Kraus

HANDLER: Dugger

CCS/HCS/SS/SB 786 - This act modifies provisions relating to elections.

ELECTION CHALLENGERS AND WATCHERS (SECTIONS 115.105 AND 115.107)

Under current law, challengers are only permitted to remain present at a polling place during the hours of voting. This act permits challengers to be present at a polling place until all ballots are cast on the day of election.

The act further permits watchers to remain present at a polling place, or place at which absentee ballots are counted, until all closing certification forms are completed, all equipment is closed and taken down, the transportation case for the ballots is sealed, and election materials are returned to the election authority or to the designated collection place for a polling place.

This provision is identical to HB 2521 (2016) and similar to SB 787 (2016), HB 1380 (2016), HB 1826 (2016), SB 523 (2015), and HB 1016 (2015).

TAX AFFIDAVIT--POLITICAL PARTY COMMITTEE CANDIDATES (SECTION 115.306)

Under current law, all candidates for public office are required to file a tax affidavit with the Department of Revenue as well as a copy with the declaration of candidacy submitted to the Secretary of State. Under this act, candidates for a county or city committee are exempt from this requirement.

This provision is identical to a provision in SS/HCS/HB 1477 (2016).

CANDIDATE FILING DEADLINES (SECTION 115.361)

Under current law, when a candidate files a statement of withdrawal within two working days prior to the deadline for the close of filing, the time of filing for the relevant office is extended until 5:00 p.m. of

SPONSOR: Kraus

HANDLER: Dugger

the first Friday following the close of deadline that is established under law. This act changes that so that when a candidate files a statement of withdrawal within two working days prior to the deadline, filing shall reopen on the first Tuesday following the established deadline and last until 5:00 p.m. on the next Friday.

This provision is identical to HB 1479 (2016).

POLITICAL PARTY COMMITTEES (SECTIONS 115.603-115.621)

The St. Louis City political party committee shall be designated as a city committee and not a county committee.

Under current law, if a member of a county committee of a political party ever becomes disabled, that member's seat becomes vacant. This act removes that provision.

The membership of legislative district committees is changed so that each committee is made up of the precinct, ward, or township committeemen and committeewomen from each precinct, ward, or township included in whole or in part of a legislative district.

The act also changes the membership of congressional, senatorial, or judicial district committees.

The act permits a political party to provide for proxy voting in any district committee. In the event that such provisions are not made, proxy voting is only allowed for legislative, congressional, senatorial, and judicial district committees. Persons who serve as a proxy voter must be legally permitted to vote in the district of the committee for which they intend to serve as a proxy voter.

The act changes the meeting times for district committees as follows:

1. County and city committees shall meet at some time between the second Tuesday and the third Saturday after each primary election, to be determined by the chair of such committee;
2. Legislative district committees shall meet at some time between the third Tuesday and the fourth Saturday after each primary election, to be determined by the chair of such committee;
3. Senatorial district committees shall meet at some time between the fourth Tuesday and the fifth Saturday after each primary election, to be determined by the chair of such committee;
4. Congressional district committees shall meet at some time between the fifth Tuesday and the sixth Saturday after each primary election, to be determined by the chair of such committee; and
5. Judicial district committees shall meet at some time between the sixth Tuesday and the seventh Saturday after each primary election, to be determined by the chair of such committee.

Any legislative, senatorial, or judicial district committee that is wholly contained within a county or a city not within a county is permitted to meet at the same date as the respective city or county committee.

These provisions have an emergency clause.

These provisions are identical to SS/HCS/HB 1477 (2016) and substantially similar to SCS/SB 730 (2016) and similar to SCS/HCS/HB 692 (2015).

INVESTIGATION AND PROSECUTION OF ELECTION OFFENSES (SECTION 115.642)

This act permits any person to file a complaint alleging an election offense with the Secretary of State and grants the Secretary the authority to investigate such claims. Within 30 days of receiving a

SPONSOR: Kraus

HANDLER: Dugger

complaint, the Secretary of State shall notify the complainant whether the complaint has been dismissed or if the Secretary will commence an investigation. In the event that the Secretary finds reasonable grounds that an election offense has been committed, the Secretary may issue a probable cause statement. If the Secretary issues a probable cause statement, he or she may refer the offense to the appropriate prosecuting attorney.

The act further permits the Secretary of State to assist any prosecuting attorney or circuit attorney in the prosecution of election offenses to the Secretary of State, when requested to do so by a prosecuting attorney or circuit attorney.

ELECTRONIC VOTER REGISTRATION (SECTION 115.960)

The act modifies the provisions relating to voter registration. Specifically, the act permits election authorities to accept voter registration applications with a signature submitted in accordance with the Uniform Electronic Transmissions Act. Further, the Secretary of State is required to maintain a system used to accept voter registration applications electronically subsequent to approval from a committee assembled for the purpose of approving and developing uniform standards, systems, and modifications to such a system. The committee shall be composed of 14 members appointed by the President of the Missouri Association of County Clerks. The committee shall further make recommendations regarding the purchase, maintenance, integration, and operation of electronic databases, software, and hardware used by election authorities and the Secretary of State's office. Such committee shall meet within 30 days of January 1, 2017.

The act delineates the persons who may register under the system maintained by the Secretary of State. It also sets forth additional restrictions and requirements for making such electronic transmissions.

This provision is identical to certain provisions in HB 1826 (2016) and HB 336 (2015).

ELECTRONIC FILING WITH THE MEC (SECTIONS 130.026 AND 130.057)

This act modifies provisions relating to the appropriate filing officers for the filing of reports under campaign finance laws. Currently, the appropriate filing officers are the Missouri Ethics Commission and the local election authority of the district of the candidate for all committees and for candidates for the following offices:

- state senator;
- state representative;
- county clerk;
- associate circuit court judges;
- circuit court judges;
- elective municipal offices in municipalities of more than 100,000 people; and
- county elective offices in counties of more than 100,000 people.

This act changes that so that the appropriate officer is only the Ethics Commission.

Current law permits candidates and certain committees to file certain financial disclosure reports in either electronic or paper format. This act requires electronic filing for such filings, as prescribed by the Ethics Commission.

Furthermore, current law requires continuing committees which make contributions totaling more

SPONSOR: Kraus

HANDLER: Dugger

than \$15,000 in an applicable calendar year to file disclosure reports in an electronic format. All other continuing committees are given the option to file reports in electronic or paper format. This act repeals those requirements and instead requires all committees to file electronically.

The act further repeals obsolete language relating to the establishment of an electronic reporting system by the Ethics Commission.

This provision is identical to SCS/HCS/HB 1474 (2016).

SCOTT SVAGERA

***** SB 794 *****

SPONSOR: Wallingford

HANDLER: Engler

SCS/SB 794 - This act creates a sales tax exemption for all sales, rentals, parts, and repairs of durable medical equipment as well as for parts for certain types of health care related equipment.

DOMENIC SITA

***** SB 814 *****

SPONSOR: Wallingford

HANDLER: Allen

HCS/SCS/SB 814 - Under this act, after January 1, 2016, any income earned as compensation for being a member of the active duty component of the armed forces may be deducted from the person's Missouri adjusted gross income to determine that individual's Missouri taxable income. If filing a combined return with a spouse, active duty income may be deducted from their Missouri combined adjusted gross income to determine their Missouri taxable income.

DOMENIC SITA

***** SB 823 *****

SPONSOR: Kraus

HANDLER: Zerr

CCS/HCS/SCS/SB 823 - This act modifies provisions relating to taxation.

INTERNET SALES TAX EXEMPTION (Section 144.030)

This act creates a state and local sales tax exemption for internet access or the use of internet access regardless of whether the tax is imposed on a provider or buyer of internet access.

This provision is substantially similar to HCS/HB 1966 (2016).

BED AND BREAKFASTS (Section 137.016)

This act provides that property operated as a bed and breakfast with 6 or fewer rooms is classified as residential property for tax purposes so long as the owner also resides there.

This provision is identical to HBs 2298 & 2109 (2016) and similar to HB 1456 (2016) and HB 1314 (2015).

PRODUCTION EXEMPTIONS (Section 144.026)

This act provides that the Department of Revenue shall not notify taxpayers before August 28, 2017 regarding the recent Missouri Supreme Court decision in *IBM Corporation v. Director of Revenue*

SPONSOR: Kraus

HANDLER: Zerr

holding that tax exemptions for production/manufacturing do not apply to production of intangible products like computer data. Under current law, such notification is required before a modification of tax law is implemented by the Department of Revenue.

BONDING REQUIREMENTS FOR SALES LICENSES (Section 144.087)

Currently, applicants for retail sales licenses and certain licensees are required to file bonds in an amount up to 3 times the average monthly tax liability of the taxpayer as determined by the Director of Revenue. After 2 years of satisfactory tax compliance, the taxpayer is released from this bonding requirement. This act lowers the cap to 2 times the average monthly tax liability of the taxpayer and releases taxpayers after 1 year of satisfactory tax compliance.

This provision is identical to HB 2631 (2016) and a provision in HCS/SS/SB 799 (2016).

DOMENIC SITA

SPONSOR: Nasheed

HANDLER: Fitzwater

CCS/HCS/SB 833 - This act modifies provisions relating to financial transactions.

**CREDIT INSTRUMENTS--EXCURSION GAMBLING BOATS
(SECTIONS 313.800 AND 313.817)**

This act provides that any credit instrument executed on or after August 28, 2016 are valid contracts creating debt that is enforceable by legal process.

Furthermore, the act modifies the definition of "qualified person" to mean a person who qualifies for a line of credit in an amount determined by the licensee based on the person's demand deposit accounts, including any checking or savings accounts. Credit instruments of \$10,000 or less will only be accepted if the person's creditworthiness is at least twice the amount of the credit instrument or \$10,000 whichever is less. Credit instruments of more than \$10,000 will only be accepted if the person's creditworthiness is equal or in excess of the amount of the credit instrument. A credit instrument may not be secured by an individual's house or other real property, tangible personal property, investments, IRAs, a 401(k), pensions or other retirement accounts, any college saving plans, or any assets whatsoever other than a demand deposit account or accounts.

If a new credit instrument is issued to consolidate or replace an existing credit instrument, the new credit instrument shall use the oldest date of the credit instrument being replaced.

These provisions are identical to provisions in HCS/HB 2515 (2016).

LAND/LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS BY LICENSED ATTORNEYS (SECTION 327.272)

The act specifies that provisions of law regarding the practice of land surveying do not preclude the practice of title insurance business or the practice of law.

This provision is identical to a provision in HCS/SS/SCS/SB 663 (2016) and similar to SB 828 (2016), HB 2034 (2016), and certain provisions contained in HB 2257 (2016) and HCS/HB 2332 (2016).

EXCEPTED BENEFIT PLANS (SECTION 376.998)

The act creates new provisions of law relating to excepted benefit plans. An excepted benefit plan is a policy or certificate of insurance extending certain forms of health coverage. The act provides that

SPONSOR: Nasheed

HANDLER: Fitzwater

excepted benefit plans are exempt from any health insurance mandate enacted on or after August 28, 2016, unless the enacting statute expressly includes excepted benefit plans in a mandate.

The Director of the Department of Insurance, Financial Institutions and Professional Registration is permitted to exempt a type of excepted benefit plan from any notice or disclosure requirements required by law for specific services that by custom, are not covered by the particular type of excepted benefit plans being exempted.

These provisions apply to an excepted benefit plan that does not materially change coverage to provide for the reimbursement of health care services which extend beyond the types of health care services customarily provided by the specific type of excepted benefit plan or where the combination of coverages and benefits would otherwise meet the definition of a health benefit plan.

ESCROW SERVICES (SECTIONS 381.022 AND 381.058)

The act provides that a title insurer, title agency, or title agent may perform escrow or closing services in residential real estate transactions by giving notice to affected persons that their interests are not protected by the title insurer, agency, or agent in situations where the title insurance policy is not being issued by the title insurer, agency, or agent performing the escrow or closing services. In situations where title insurers, agencies, and agents are exclusively performing escrow, settlement, or closing services, it is unlawful for the entities to do so unless they clearly disclose to the sellers, buyers, and lenders involved in the escrows, settlements, or closings that no title insurer is providing any protection for closing or settlement funds.

These provisions are identical to certain provisions in SCS/HB 2257 (2016) and similar to HB 1040 (2015).

SAVINGS PROMOTION PROGRAMS (SECTIONS 408.800 TO 408.830)

Under these provisions, eligible financial institutions are permitted to offer and conduct savings promotion programs. A savings promotion program is a contest offered by an eligible financial institution that offers participants chances to win prizes if they make a minimum deposit into an eligible account.

These provisions are identical to certain provisions in HCS/HB 2125 (2016).

SCOTT SVAGERA

SPONSOR: Silvey

HANDLER: Crawford

SS/SCS/SB 838 - Under this act, the court may order a wireless service provider to transfer the billing responsibility and rights of a wireless telephone number from a wireless account holder, including the rights to the wireless telephone number of any minor children, to a petitioner when the petitioner has obtained an order of protection against the account holder. The order shall list certain information regarding the petitioner as set forth in this act, and the court is required to ensure that such information is not provided to the account holder. When a wireless service provider cannot operationally or technically effectuate a transfer of billing responsibility due to reasons set forth in this act, the wireless service provider shall notify the petitioner within 3 business days of receiving the request. Upon transferring the billing responsibility and rights of a wireless telephone number, the petitioner shall assume all financial responsibility for the transferred wireless telephone numbers, including costs set forth in this act.

SPONSOR: Silvey

HANDLER: Crawford

This act does not affect the ability of the court to apportion assets under law, or to determine temporary use, possession, and control of personal property. Further, under this act no cause of action shall exist against a wireless service provider for actions taken under the authority of this act.

This act is substantially similar to the perfected HB 1972 (2016).

KAYLA HAHN

SPONSOR: Parson

HANDLER: McGaugh

SB 844 - Currently, if any horses, cattle, or other livestock break through any fence or trespass onto another's property, the owner of such animal is strictly liable for damages sustained by the animal to another's property. Under this act, the owner of such animal would only be liable for damages sustained to another's property if the animal owner was negligent.

This act also repeals a duplicative section relating to livestock trespass.

This act is similar to HB 1827 (2016), HCS/HB 2332 (2016), HB 372 (2015), HCS/HB 258 (2015), SCS/HCS/HB 807 (2015), HCS/SCS/SB 131 (2015), and HCS/SCS/SB 340 (2015).

KAYLA HAHN

SPONSOR: Emery

HANDLER: McGaugh

SS#2/SB 847 - Under the act, special damages claimed by the plaintiff at trial that have been satisfied by a payment from a defendant, the defendant's insurer, or authorized representative prior to trial are not recoverable. The defendant is entitled to deduct such payments towards special damages from any judgment as provided in current law.

Parties may introduce evidence of the actual cost, rather than the value, of the medical care or treatment to the plaintiff, and repeals a provision of law which provides that there is a rebuttable presumption that the value of the medical treatment provided is represented by the dollar amount necessary to satisfy the financial obligation to the health care provider. The actual cost of the medical care or treatment shall not exceed the dollar amounts paid by or on behalf of a patient whose care is at issue plus any remaining amount necessary to satisfy the financial obligation for medical care by a health care provided after adjustment for any contractual discounts, or price reduction.

This act is identical to HCS/HB 2107 (2016) and similar to SB 227 (2015).

JESSI BAKER

SPONSOR: Brown

HANDLER: Kolkmeier

CCS/SB 852 - This act designates certain memorial infrastructure.

JUDGE VINCENT E. BAKER MEMORIAL HIGHWAY - 227.432

This act designates a portion of Interstate 470 in Jackson County as "Judge Vincent E. Baker Memorial Highway".

SPONSOR: Brown

HANDLER: Kolkmeier

TROOPER GARY SNODGRASS MEMORIAL BRIDGE - 227.435

This act designates the bridge on Highway 32 crossing over the Meramec River in Dent County as the "Trooper Gary Snodgrass Memorial Bridge".

SPECIAL AGENT TOM CROWELL MEMORIAL HIGHWAY - 227.443

A portion of Interstate 49 in Newton County shall be designated as the "Special Agent Tom Crowell Memorial Highway".

DEPUTY SHERIFF MATTHEW S. CHISM MEMORIAL HIGHWAY - 227.445

A portion of State Highway 32 in the city of Stockton in Cedar County shall be designated as the "Deputy Sheriff Matthew S. Chism Memorial Highway".

PHYLLIS D. SHELLEY MEMORIAL HIGHWAY - 227.446

A portion of U.S. Highway 50 in Moniteau County shall be designated as the "Phyllis D. Shelley Memorial Highway".

PURPLE HEART TRAIL - 227.522

This act designates a portion of Interstate 49 from the city of Pineville in McDonald County north to the intersection of Interstate 435 in Jackson County as the "Purple Heart Trail".

ROSEMARY STRAUB DAVISON HIGHWAY - 227.531

This act designates a portion of Interstate 270 from the city of Hazelwood in St. Louis County to the intersection of Florissant Road in Florissant as the "Rosemary Straub Davison Highway".

JIM ERTLE

SPONSOR: Wieland

HANDLER: McCaherty

CCS/HCS/SCS/SB 861 - This act modifies provisions relating to transportation facilities.

ADVANCED INDUSTRIAL MANUFACTURING ZONES (Section 68.075)

This act creates the Advanced Industrial Manufacturing Zones Act. Port authorities located in Missouri are authorized to establish an advanced industrial manufacturing ("AIM") zone, which is an area that is being developed or redeveloped for any purpose so long as any infrastructure and building built or improved is in the development area. A zone may include any portion of the area located in the authority's jurisdiction, and its boundaries must be determined by the authority. More than one zone may exist within the authority's jurisdiction.

The act creates the Port Authority AIM Zone Fund consisting of 50% of the state withholding tax from new jobs within the zone after development or redevelopment has begun. The money in the fund must be used for expenses to continue expanding, developing, and redeveloping zones identified by the port authority board of commissioners. No more than 10% of the total amount collected within the zones of a port authority may be appropriated by the legislature for the administration of a port authority. The authority must approve any projects, disperse money in the fund, and submit an annual budget for the collected funds to the Department of Economic Development explaining how and when the money will be spent.

SPONSOR: Wieland

HANDLER: McCaherty

No new AIM zones may be established after August 28, 2023. Existing AIM zones shall expire when any obligations being funded by the AIM zone are retired.

This provision is identical to SB 461 (2015) and similar to HB 2063 (2014).

BRING JOBS HOME ACT (Section 143.1100)

This act authorizes an income tax deduction equal to 50% of the expenses associated with eliminating a business unit located outside Missouri and reestablishing that unit within the state. The elimination must occur under a written insourcing plan, but the elimination and relocation need not take place in the same year.

For the tax deduction to apply, the number of full-time employees in the state during the year the deduction is claimed must exceed the number during the year before the insourcing costs were paid. Insourcing costs are taken into account during the tax year where the plan is completed and the expenses were incurred, or the year immediately following that year.

Tax deductions under this section are capped at \$5 million and are allowed on a first come, first served basis. Deductions may be carried forward for five years. A taxpayer must repay the deduction if the taxpayer eliminates the business unit for which the deduction was provided. The provisions in this section shall expire six years after enacted unless reauthorized by the General Assembly.

This provision is similar to a provision in HCS/HB 1605 (2016), HCS/HB 1617 (2016), and SCS/HCS/HB 325 (2015).

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES TAX INCENTIVE (Section 143.2100-143.2115)

This act creates three types of income tax deductions for entities transporting cargo through water port facilities and airports in Missouri. The deductions will be administered by the Department of Economic Development.

Beginning January 1, 2017, manufacturers or distributors shipping cargo by waterborne vessel through a water port facility or by airplane through an airport located in Missouri may be eligible for a deduction. The taxpayer must increase by 5% the volume of cargo they transport through a port facility over the prior year's total. The 5% increase requirement will be waived if the cargo is transported through a new port facility that is expected to transport at least 25,000 twenty-foot equivalent units (TEUs) in its first calendar year. Taxpayers must have transported at least 75 net tons of noncontainerized cargo or ten loaded TEUs in the prior year to be eligible for the deduction.

The deduction will be \$50 per TEU over the prior year's cargo volume. For cargo transported through a new port facility in its first year, the deduction will be \$50 per TEU. Taxpayers are limited to \$250,000 in deductions per year. No more than \$3.5 million deductions shall be allowed in a calendar year. The \$250,000 taxpayer limit may be exceeded if the \$3.5 million calendar year cap is not met by March fifteenth in a given year. No deductions may be claimed for tax years beginning after December 31, 2022.

Beginning January 1, 2017, taxpayers operating an international trade facility may qualify for a deduction based on the amount of cargo transported by airplane, rail, truck, or barge. The deduction will be equal to \$25 per TEU or 16 tons of noncontainerized cargo. No more than \$2 million in deductions may be claimed in a fiscal year. No deductions may be claimed for tax years beginning after December

SPONSOR: Wieland

HANDLER: McCaherty

31, 2022.

Beginning January 1, 2017, taxpayers operating an international trade facility and increasing the volume of cargo by 10% over the prior year may qualify for a deduction. The deduction shall be in an amount equal to \$3,500 per new full-time employee or 2% of the capital investment made in the facility. The new employees or capital investments must be related to an increase in trade activities through international shipping to qualify for the deduction. No more than \$500,000 in deductions may be claimed in any fiscal year. No deductions shall be claimed for tax years beginning after December 31, 2022. The tax deduction amount cannot exceed 50% of a taxpayer's Missouri adjusted gross income in a tax year. The deduction may be recaptured if the number of full-time employees falls below the average number of full-time employees during the tax year.

This provision is similar to HB 1091 (2014) and HB 621 (2013).

PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP TRANSPORTATION ACT (Section 227.600)

This act adds any port facility, water facility, water way, fuel supply facility or pipeline, water supply facility or pipeline, wastewater or wastewater treatment facility, public building, vehicle parking building, vehicle parking facility, mass transit facility, or similar facility to the definition of "project" under the Missouri Public-Private Partnerships Transportation Act.

For purposes of this section, "project" will not include a highway, interstate or bridge construction, or any rest area, rest stop, or truck parking connected to a highway. The Missouri Highways and Transportation Commission or its private partner has no authority to collect user fees in connection with a project under this section.

REDEVELOPMENT OF FORMER AUTOMOBILE MANUFACTURING PLANTS (Section 447.708)

This act provides that all demolition costs in St. Louis County associated with a former automobile manufacturing plant are an allowable cost for tax credits so long as the redevelopment will create at least 250 new jobs or retain at least 300 jobs.

This provision is identical to a provision in HCS/SCS/SB 800 (2016) and HB 2225 (2016).

DOMENIC SITA

SPONSOR: Sater

HANDLER: Morris

CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SBs 865 & 866 - This act modifies various provisions regarding palliative care, the reporting of adverse actions against a licensee to the Board of Pharmacy, the dispensing of maintenance medication, health insurance, and pharmacy benefit managers.

PALLIATIVE CARE - 191.1075, 191.1080, 191.1085

This act creates the "Missouri Palliative Care and Quality of Life Interdisciplinary Council," which shall consult with and advise the Department of Health and Senior Services on matters related to the establishment, maintenance, operation, and outcomes evaluation of palliative care initiatives in the state, as well as submit an annual report to the General Assembly assessing the availability of palliative care in the state for patients at early stages of serious disease and analyzing barriers to greater access to palliative care.

This act also creates the "Palliative Care Consumer and Professional Information and Education

SPONSOR: Sater

HANDLER: Morris

Program," which shall be designed to maximize the effectiveness of palliative care in the state by ensuring the public availability of comprehensive and accurate information about palliative care. The program shall encourage hospitals to have a palliative care presence on their intranet or internet website and to develop and distribute information about palliative care to patients.

These provisions expire on August 28, 2022.

These sections are identical to sections contained in CCS/HCS/SB 635 (2016), CCS #2/HCS/SS/SB 608 (2016), HB 1994 (2016), and similar to SCS/HB 1682 (2016) and SCS/HB 808 (2015).

REPORTING OF ADVERSE ACTION TO THE BOARD OF PHARMACY - 338.075

This act provides that all licensees, registrants, and permit holders regulated by the Board of Pharmacy shall report to the Board any final adverse action taken by another licensing jurisdiction against such person or entity's license, permit, or authorization to practice or operate as a pharmacist, intern pharmacist, pharmacy technician, pharmacy, drug distributor, drug manufacturer, or drug outsourcing facility.

Additionally, all licensees, registrants, and permit holders shall report any surrender of a license or authorization to practice while under disciplinary investigation by another jurisdiction, and any exclusion to participate in any government funded health care program for fraud, abuse, or submission of any false claim, payment, or reimbursement request.

These provisions are identical to the introduced version of SB 457 (2015).

MAINTENANCE MEDICATION - 338.202

This act provides that a pharmacist may dispense varying quantities of maintenance medication per fill up to the total number of dosage units as authorized by the prescriber, unless the prescriber has specified that dispensing a prescription for maintenance medication in an initial amount is medically necessary. When the dispensing of the maintenance medication is based on refills then the pharmacist shall dispense no more than a 90 day supply and the patient must have already been prescribed the medication for 3 months.

This provision is identical to provisions in SS/SCS/HB 1816 (2016), CCS/HCS/SCS/SB 973 (2016), CCS #2/HCS/SS/SB 608 (2016), HCS/SB 831 (2016), HCS/SB 864 (2016), and similar to SCS/HB 1682 (2016).

NONRESIDENT PHARMACY LICENSE RENEWAL - 338.270, 338.347

This act provides that the Board of Pharmacy shall not renew a nonresident pharmacy license if the applicant does not hold a current pharmacy license in the state in which the nonresident pharmacy is located.

Additionally, the Board shall not renew an out-of-state wholesale drug distributor, out-of-state pharmacy distributor, or drug distributor license if the applicant does not hold a current license in the state in which the distribution facility is located. If the applicant is a drug distributor registrant then the entity must be authorized and in good standing with the Food and Drug Administration or within the state where the facility is located in order for the Board to renew the registration.

These provisions are identical to the perfected version of SB 458 (2015).

SPONSOR: Sater

HANDLER: Morris

UNIFORMITY IN INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL SERVICES REGULATION - 374.185

This act adds the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services to the list of entities with which the Director of the Department of Insurance, Financial Institutions, and Professional Registration may cooperate to regulate insurance and financial services.

SYNCHRONIZATION SERVICES - 376.379

This act requires a health carrier or managed care plan that provides prescription drug coverage in the state to offer medication synchronization services. A health carrier or managed care plan that provides prescription drug coverage shall not charge any amount in excess of the otherwise applicable co-payment for dispensing a prescription drug in a quantity that is less than the prescribed amount and shall provide a full dispensing fee to the pharmacy that dispenses the prescription drug so long as the terms of the medication synchronization services are met.

This provision is substantially similar to SB 910 (2016), identical to provisions in HCS/HBs 2045 & 2316 and in CCS #2/HCS/SS/SB 608 (2016), and is similar to SB 528 (2015), HB 198 (2015), and provisions in HCS/SB 458 (2015).

PHARMACY BENEFIT MANGER - 376.388

This act also requires each contract between a pharmacy benefit manager (PBM) and a pharmacy or pharmacy's contracting representative to include sources utilized to determine maximum allowable cost and update such pricing information at least every seven days. A PBM shall maintain a procedure to eliminate products from the maximum allowable cost list of drugs (MAC list) or modify maximum allowable cost pricing within seven days if the drugs do not meet the standards as provided in the act.

A PBM shall reimburse pharmacies for drugs subject to maximum allowable cost pricing based upon pricing information which has been updated within seven days. A drug shall not be placed on a MAC list unless there are at least two therapeutically equivalent multi-source generic drugs, or at least one generic drug available from at least one manufacturer and is generally available for purchase from national or regional wholesalers.

All contracts shall include a process to internally appeal, investigate, and resolve disputes regarding MAC pricing as provided in the act. Appeals shall be upheld if the pharmacy being reimbursed for the drug on the MAC list was not reimbursed according to the act or the drug does not meet the requirements for being placed on the MAC list.

These provisions are identical to provisions contained in SCS/SB 908 (2016), CCS/HCS/SB 635 (2016), CCS #2/HCS/SS/SB 608 (2016), HCS/HBs 2045 & 2316 (2016), and are substantially similar to provisions in HB 2316 (2016), HCS/SB 458 (2015) and similar to SB 325 (2015) and SB 895 (2014).

MISSOURI HEALTH INSURANCE RATE TRANSPARENCY ACT - 376.465

The act creates the "Missouri Health Insurance Rate Transparency Act" to apply to health benefit plans, excluding large group market, long-term care, and Medicare supplemental plans, delivered, issued for delivery, continued, or renewed on or after January 1, 2018. Under this act, no health carrier shall deliver, issue for delivery, continue, or renew a health benefit plan until the rates for that plan have been filed with the Director of the Department of Insurance, Financial Institutions, and Professional Registration in the manner specified in the act. Rates shall be filed for excepted health benefits plans, as defined in the act, and grandfathered health benefit plans 30 days prior to use for informational purposes

SPONSOR: Sater

HANDLER: Morris

only. For all other plans, a health carrier may use rates on: (1) the date the Director determines such rates are reasonable, (2) the date the health carrier notifies the Director of its intent to use rates the Director has determined are unreasonable, or (3) 60 days after filing rates with the Director.

The Director shall determine by rule when rates filed by health carriers shall be made publicly available and shall provide a means by which the public can submit written comments concerning proposed rate increases. The Director shall review the proposed rate and accompanying documentation and determine whether the rate is reasonable or unreasonable. Within 60 days of rate filing, the Director shall provide the health carrier with written notice detailing whether the proposed rate is reasonable or unreasonable. If the Director deems the rate is unreasonable, the written notice shall specify the deficiencies and detailed reasons why the rate is excessive, inadequate, unfairly discriminatory, or unjustified. Within 30 days of receiving written notice that the proposed rate is unreasonable, the health carrier may amend its rate, request reconsideration, or implement the proposed rate. The health carrier shall notify the Director of its intention within 30 days of receipt of the written notice. If a health carrier implements a rate determined to be unreasonable, the Department shall make such determination public.

The Director shall publish final rates on the Department's website no earlier than 30 days prior to the first day of the annual open enrollment period in the individual market for the applicable calendar year.

EARLY REFILLS OF PRESCRIPTION EYE DROPS - 376.1237

The act extends the sunset provision for coverage of early refills of prescription eye drops from January 1, 2017, to January 1, 2020.

This provision is identical to provisions in SS/SCS/HB 1816 (2016), HB 1852 (2016), CCS #2/HCS/SS/SB 608 (2016), CCS/HCS/SB 635 (2016), HCS/SB 831 (2016), SCS/HB 1682 (2016), SB 868 (2016), and CCS/HCS/SCS/SB 973 (2016).

SMALL EMPLOYER HEALTH BENEFIT PLANS - 379.934, 379.936, 379.938, 379.940

Finally, the act limits current law relating to small employer health benefit plans to only plans purchased on or before March 23, 2010.

JESSI BAKER

SPONSOR: Sater

HANDLER: Fitzpatrick

CCS/HCS/SB 867 - This act contains provisions relating to taxes, counties, sheltered workshops, consolidation of road districts, license office fees, museum districts, highway designations, alcohol at the St. Louis airport, commercial zones, and property managers in Kansas City.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY SALES TAX DISTRIBUTION - 66.620

Currently, the revenues from a 1% sales tax in St. Louis County are distributed to unincorporated areas of the county as well as municipalities based on a formula. What are commonly called "Group B" entities pool their revenue from the tax. After a diversion to account for incorporation of previously unincorporated areas, revenues are generally split amongst the municipalities and unincorporated areas of the county in Group B by population, regardless of where the tax was collected.

Beginning January 1, 2017, municipalities and the unincorporated areas of the county in Group B receive at least 50% of the tax revenue generated in such municipality or unincorporated area of the county. However, such new formula shall not apply in any year where the total amount of sales taxes

SPONSOR: Sater

HANDLER: Fitzpatrick

collected in the county is less than the amount collected in calendar year 2014 and any adjustment to provide a Group B entity with 50% of the tax revenue generated in that area shall not result in another Group B entity receiving less revenue than it received in 2014.

NUISANCE ABATEMENT ORDINANCES - 67.402

This act allows St. Francois County, Taney County, and Cape Girardeau County to enact nuisance abatement ordinances.

This provision is identical to HB 1695 (2016) and is similar to HB 758 (2015).

TIF and SHELTERED WORKSHOPS - 99.845

Under current law, county boards, upon voter approval, may levy a property tax for the purpose of establishing and maintaining county sheltered workshops, residences, facilities, or other related services. This act would prohibit the adoption of any tax increment financing from superseding, altering, or reducing the sheltered workshop levy.

This provision is identical to SB 869 (2016).

LICENSE OFFICE FEES - 136.055

This act allows license offices to charge a \$2 fee for each electronic look-up and a \$2 notary fee.

TAXATION OF BED AND BREAKFAST INNS - 137.016

This act adds bed and breakfast inns of a certain size that the owner uses as a primary residence to the definition of "residential property" for purposes of property taxation.

PROPERTY TAXATION OF RAILS-TO-TRAILS - 137.100

Under current law, as an alternative to abandoning a railroad easement, an out-of-service rail corridor may be used as a trail until the railroad needs the corridor for rail service. Under this act, any portion of a landowner's parcel of land on which a trail is operated in this manner is exempt from property taxation.

ASSESSMENT ON MINING PROPERTY - 137.115

Under this act, any real property that is available for mining, but has not been bonded or permitted for such mining activity shall be assessed based upon how the property is currently being used. Any information provided to a county assessor or other public entity which administers tax policies that is by law declared to be confidential, including individual taxpayer information and a specific taxpayer's mine property, shall not be disclosed.

This provision is identical to SCS/SB 622 (2016) and is similar to SB 554 (2015).

CONSOLIDATION OF ROAD DISTRICTS - 137.565, 233.180, & 233.295

Currently, ten or more voters residing in any general or special road district must petition the county commission to have a question submitted to the voters of the district. This act allows for any combination of ten or more voters residing in or owners of land in any special road district to petition the county. This act also changes the qualification to serve as a commissioner on a special road district by also allowing any registered voter in the county in which the district is located who is also a land owner in the district to serve as a commissioner.

This act also allows a county commission or similar authority to combine two or more road districts

SPONSOR: Sater

HANDLER: Fitzpatrick

upon request by a petition signed by a majority of the commissioners in each of the road districts seeking to be combined. The county commission shall hold a public hearing after publishing notice for a period of four weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the county. The county may issue an order to consolidate the districts if it finds, after the public hearing, that the consolidation is in the public good. The act further designates the procedure for appointing commissioners to the new consolidated district and transferring of assets, liabilities, and tax levies. The provisions for consolidation do not apply to road districts located in two counties.

Provisions in this act are similar to SB 637 (2016).

TAX DEDUCTIONS FOR VOLUNTEER FIREFIGHTERS - 143.112

Under this act, beginning on January 1, 2017, a taxpayer may deduct \$500 from the taxpayer's federal adjusted gross income to determine the taxpayer's Missouri adjusted gross income for any year in which the taxpayer completed 12 hours of an approved firefighter training program. Alternatively, if a firefighter completes at least 36 hours of training by completing the basic fire fighter program or completing the division's fire fighter I or fire fighter II program, the firefighter may claim a \$1,000 deduction.

CEDAR COUNTY LIBRARY TAX - 182.802

This act authorizes Cedar County to impose a local sales tax, if approved by voters, for the purpose of funding public libraries.

MUSEUM DISTRICT PETITION - 184.815

A petition to create a museum district may be filed no more than 5 years after the president declares the area a disaster area as defined in statute. This act would allow a petition to be filed up to 10 years after such declaration.

STODDARD COUNTY EMERGENCY TELEPHONE SERVICE BOARD - 190.335

Current law requires the governing body of a county in which voters have approved a county sales tax to fund the central dispatch of emergency services to appoint an initial board of directors to administer the funds and oversee the provision of emergency services in the county. At the next general election, a new board is elected and the initial board is dissolved. This act provides that, in Stoddard County, the initial appointed board shall continue to exist.

JUDGE VINCENT E. BAKER MEMORIAL HIGHWAY - 227.432

This act designates a portion of I-470 in Jackson County as the "Judge Vincent E. Baker Memorial Highway".

PHYLLIS D. SHELLEY MEMORIAL HIGHWAY - 227.446

This act designates a portion of U.S. Highway 50 within Moniteau County as the "Phyllis D. Shelley Memorial Highway".

COMMERCIAL ZONES - 304.190

The act extends a commercial zone to include the cities of Lone Jack and Strasburg.

ALCOHOL AT ST. LOUIS AIRPORT - 311.179

Current law allows for the sale of intoxicating liquor by the drink at retail and the St. Louis International Airport by licensed establishments. Under this act, people may leave the licensed

SPONSOR: Sater

HANDLER: Fitzpatrick

establishments with an alcoholic beverage and enter other airport designated areas, but the person may not take the beverage on an airplane. In addition, this act requires the licensed establishment to serve alcoholic beverages in containers that display the licensee's trade name or logo.

KANSAS CITY PROPERTY MANAGERS - 347.048

Currently, limited liability companies leasing real property to others or owning unoccupied real property in Kansas City must file an affidavit with the city clerk listing the manager of the property. This act requires the affidavit to name a natural person with control of the property and his or her street address.

If the person who manages the property changes, the LLC must file a new affidavit listing a successor manager within 30 days. No LLC may be charged a fee for filing a required affidavit. If an LLC required to file an affidavit fails to file an affidavit, any person adversely affected or the city may petition the court to direct the filing of an affidavit.

This provision is identical to SB 693 (2016), HB 1708 (2016), SCS/SB 335 (2015), the perfected version of HCS/HB 864 (2015) and a provision in HCS/HB 1154 (2015). This act is similar to HB 895 (2015).

MEGHAN LUECKE

***** SB 875 *****

SPONSOR: Schaefer

HANDLER: Hubrecht

SB 875 - This act allows a pharmacist filling a prescription order for a brand name biological product to select a less expensive interchangeable biological product if the substitute has been approved by the FDA to be an interchangeable biological product, the prescriber has communicated that a interchangeable biological product may be substituted, and the pharmacist informs the patient. Within five days of dispensing a biological product, the pharmacist shall communicate the name and manufacturer of the product to the prescriber, unless there is no FDA approved interchangeable biological product or a refill prescription is not changed from the product dispensed on the prior filling.

The Board of Pharmacy shall maintain a link on its website to a current list of all biological products determined by the FDA to be interchangeable with a specific biological product.

This act is identical to SCS/HCS/HBs 1366 & 1878 (2016).

JESSI BAKER

***** SB 905 *****

SPONSOR: Sifton

HANDLER: Jones

SCS/SBs 905 & 992 - This act changes the effective date of the repeal and enactment of certain provisions of the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act.

These provisions are identical to provisions in HB 1550 (2016).

This act contains an emergency clause.

SARAH HASKINS

***** SB 915 *****

SPONSOR: Schaefer

HANDLER: Kolkmeier

SB 915 - This act designates the portion of U.S. Highway 63 from Breedlove Drive to Peabody Road in Boone County as the "U.S. Army Specialist Steven Paul Farnen Memorial Highway". This act also designates the portion of U.S. Highway 63 in Boone County from the interchange with Discovery Parkway to Interstate 70 as the "U.S. Navy Lieutenant Patrick Kelly Connor Memorial Highway".

This act is identical to HB 1958 (2016).

KAYLA HAHN

SPONSOR: Schmitt

HANDLER: Cornejo

SS/SCS/SB 919 - This act modifies provisions relating to intoxicating liquor.

MALT LIQUOR - 311.090 & 311.200

Current law allows for the issuance of a license to sell malt liquor that has an alcohol level of no more than five percent by weight in cities of less than 19,000 in which voters have not authorized the sale of intoxicating liquor. This act removes the five percent alcohol limit on the malt liquor and adds a reference to a statutory definition of malt liquor.

MICROBREWERIES - 311.195

Currently, microbreweries may receive a license to sell intoxicating liquor by the drink at retail for consumption on the premises. This act specifies that the license allows the microbrewery to sell all kinds of intoxicating liquor as defined by statute and the consumption may occur on the premises of the microbrewery or in close proximity to it. In addition, this act repeals a provision of current law specifying that certain statutes regarding the authority of cities and counties to collect liquor license fees and other liquor regulations apply to microbreweries.

COOLERS - 311.198 & Section B

Beginning January 1, 2017, this act allows a brewer to lease portable refrigeration units to retail licensees at a value equal to the cost of the unit to the brewer. A brewer may also enter into lease agreements with wholesalers, who may enter into sub-lease agreements with retail licensees at a value equal to the cost of the unit to the brewer. The brewer or wholesaler may also recover 2% of the total lease value at the execution of the lease. A wholesaler may not directly or indirectly fund the cost or maintenance of the portable refrigeration units.

Under this act, no portable refrigeration unit may exceed certain height, width, and depth dimensions as set forth in this act. The portable refrigeration unit may bear in a conspicuous manner substantial advertising matter about a product or products of the brewer, and no retail location may have more than one unit. Under this act, a retail licensee may sell any product from such units, but dispensing equipment may not be attached to the unit and liquor may not be dispensed from the unit. Further, if a brewer or wholesaler provides such portable refrigeration units, they shall provide the Division of Alcohol and Tobacco Control certain information within 30 days as set forth in this act.

This section shall expire on January 1, 2020, except any lease executed prior to January 1, 2020 shall remain in effect until the expiration of such lease.

GROWLERS - 311.201

This act allows any person who is licensed to sell intoxicating liquor in the original package at retail

SPONSOR: Schmitt

HANDLER: Cornejo

to sell 32 to 128 ounces of draft beer for consumption off the premises.

This act specifies that no law or rule of the Supervisor of Alcohol and Tobacco Control shall be interpreted to allow a liquor wholesaler, distributor, or manufacturer to provide dispensing or cooling equipment or growlers to anyone who has a retail license to sell liquor in the original package.

This act provides the manner in which growlers may be filled and refilled and requirements for certain information to be provided on the growler.

This provision is similar to SCS/HB 279 (2015) and SB 312 (2015).

CONTROLLED LIQUOR SELF-DISPENSING SYSTEMS - 311.205

Currently, licensed liquor retailers may use table tap dispensing systems that allow patrons to self-dispense up to 32 ounces of beer per patron at their tables. This act expands this statute to allow licensed liquor retailers to use self-dispensing systems that allow patrons to self-dispense up to 32 ounces of beer or 16 ounces of wine. The act removes references to table taps and instead refers to self-dispensing systems.

This provision is identical to SB 825 (2016).

LOCAL LIQUOR LICENSES - 311.220

Under this act, each liquor licensee must prominently display a copy of any city or county liquor license on the licensed premises. This act specifies that the Division of Alcohol and Tobacco Control may not disapprove an application for a liquor license for failing to possess a local liquor license. In addition, this act requires the licensee to file a copy of its local liquor license with the Division of Alcohol and Tobacco Control within ten days from the issuance of the local license.

PROOF OF AGE TO PURCHASE LIQUOR - 311.328

This act adds nondriver's licenses to the list of types of identification that may be used as proof of age to purchase liquor.

This provision is identical to HB 2534 (2016).

SALES TAX STATEMENTS - 311.665

Under current law, applicants for a new or renewal liquor license must provide a statement from the Department of Revenue that the applicant has paid all sales and use taxes due. This act only requires applicants seeking to renew a license to provide the statement. In addition, this act requires a licensee to file with the Division of Alcohol and Tobacco Control a copy of the sales tax statement within 10 days from its issuance by the Department of Revenue.

FESTIVAL PERMIT FOR OUT-OF-STATE MANUFACTURERS - 311.915

Under this act, an out-of-state liquor manufacturer who is not licensed in Missouri may receive a special permit to participate in festivals, bazaars, and other events. The manufacturer does not need to follow label registration requirements for state-licensed manufacturers.

The permit only allows up to 200 gallons of liquor to be shipped in the state. The licensed manufacturer holding the retail license for the event must pay the excise taxes on the liquor.

SPONSOR: Schmitt

HANDLER: Cornejo

The permit is valid for up to 72 hours and costs \$25.

MEGHAN LUECKE

SPONSOR: Riddle

HANDLER: Rhoads

CCS/SCS/SB 921 - This act modifies several provisions of law relating to victims of crime, including: (1) the "Teen Dating Violence Awareness Month"; (2) domestic violence incident reporting; (3) higher education memoranda of understanding; (4) compensable mental health services for victims of crime; and (5) victims' rights.

TEEN DATING VIOLENCE AWARENESS MONTH (Section 9.172)

This act designates February as the "Teen Dating Violence Awareness Month" in Missouri.

This provision is identical to HB 2481 (2016).

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE INCIDENT REPORTING (Sections 43.545, 455.543, 455.545)

Currently, the Missouri State Highway Patrol must include all reported domestic violence incidents for compilation in the "Crime in Missouri". This act removes the reference to "Crime in Missouri" and provides instead that the incidents must be reported for compilation in the annual crime report published by the Department of Public Safety.

This act removes time requirements in current law for the required reporting by law enforcement agencies of domestic-violence related homicides and suicides to the Missouri State Highway Patrol. In addition, this act requires the Highway Patrol to present its annual report on domestic-violence related homicides and suicides to the Governor and General Assembly by March 1 rather than February 1.

These provisions are identical to provisions in SB 732 (2016) and HCS/HB 1930 (2016).

HIGHER EDUCATION MEMORANDA OF UNDERSTANDING (Section 173.2050)

This act also requires the governing board of each public institution of higher education in Missouri to engage in discussions with law enforcement agencies and to enter into a memorandum of understanding (MOU) concerning sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking involving students on and off campus.

The MOU shall contain detailed policies and protocols regarding sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking involving students that comports with the best and current professional practices, and set out the procedural requirements for the reporting of an offense, protocol for establishing jurisdiction, and criteria for determining when an offense must be reported to law enforcement.

This provision is identical to a provision in HB 1678 (2016), HCS/HB 1930 (2016), and SB 1085 (2016).

COMPENSABLE MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF CRIME (Section 595.030)

Under current law, compensation paid for mental health services from the Crime Victims' Compensation Fund may only be paid if the service was provided by certain licensed professionals. This act adds licensed board-certified psychiatric-mental health clinical nurse specialists and nurse practitioners to the list.

SPONSOR: Riddle

HANDLER: Rhoads

This provision is substantially similar to a provision in SCS/HCS/HB 2561 (2016) and HB 1403 (2016).

VICTIMS' RIGHTS (Section 595.209)

Under current law, victims of certain specified crimes automatically have certain enumerated rights. Victims of other types of crimes have the same rights upon written request. This act adds victims of sexual offenses and victims of domestic assault to the list of crime victims who automatically have the enumerated rights.

This provision is substantially similar to a provision in SCS/HCS/HB 2561 (2016) and HB 2133 (2016).

SARAH HASKINS

SPONSOR: Cunningham

HANDLER: Dugger

HCS/SB 932 - This act modifies provisions relating to bonded entities.

FEDERAL CREDIT UNIONS (SECTION 370.230)

Under current law, a credit union supervisory committee is required to make a direct verification of members' share and loan accounts once every two years with a reasonable statistical sampling of members accounts being made in alternate years. This act removes that provision and instead requires that a credit union supervisory committee make a verification of members' share and loan accounts in the same manner and with the same frequency as required by federal law for federal credit unions.

This provision is identical to HB 1721 (2016).

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANKS (SECTION 375.971)

This act modifies the Uniform Insurer's Liquidation Act by enacting new provisions relating to federal home loan banks.

Specifically, federal home loan banks may not be stayed or prohibited from exercising its rights regarding collateral pledged by an insurer-member. Furthermore, any federal home loan bank which does assert its rights in such circumstances is required to repurchase any outstanding stock that exceeds the amount of bank stock the insurer-member is required to hold as a minimum investment, provided that the bank determines in good faith that such repurchase is permissible under current law.

The act also requires federal home loan banks to establish a time line to govern the handling of collateral within ten days after a receiver's appointment. The time line shall establish the release of certain collateral, redemption or repurchase of federal home loan bank stock and payment of fees owed by insurers regarding federal home loan bank accounts.

The act specifies that a receiver cannot void transfers or obligations to transfer any property associated with any federal home loan bank security agreement. However, the act provides an exception for when any transfer is made with intent to hinder, delay or defraud the insurer, the receiver or creditors.

These provisions are identical to HB 2397 (2016).

SECRETARY OF STATE DATABASE (SECTION 486.245)

SPONSOR: Cunningham

HANDLER: Dugger

The act further modifies provisions relating to notaries. Specifically, the Secretary of State is required to maintain a database that includes information that is contained on each notary's seal or any lost seal of a notary public.

This provision is identical to a provision in HCS/HB 1858 (2016) and substantially similar to SCS/HB 2257 (2016) and HB 2724 (2016).

ELECTRONIC SIGNATURE AS NOTARIZATION (SECTION 486.275)

The act also provides that a signature or record will be deemed notarized if the electronic signature of the notary is attached with the signature or record.

This provision is substantially similar to a provision in SCS/HB 2257 (2016).

REGISTRATION OF NOTARY SEALS (SECTION 486.285)

A manufacturer of a notary public's seal is required to register with the Secretary of State and communicate with the Secretary when the manufacturer issues a seal to a someone in Missouri, and failure to do so results in a one thousand dollar fine for each violation.

This provision is identical to a provision in HCS/HB 1858 (2016) and SCS/HB 2257 (2016).

LOST, MISPLACED, OR DESTROYED NOTARY SEALS (SECTION 486.305)

Any notary public who loses or misplaces their journal of notarial acts or official seal must immediately provide written notice of the fact to the Secretary of State. For a lost or misplaced official seal, upon receipt of the written notice, the Secretary of State is required to issue the notary a new commission number for the notary to order a new seal. The Secretary of State may post notice on the Secretary of State's website notifying the general public that the lost or misplaced notary seal and commission number of that notary is invalid and is not an acceptable notary commission number.

This provision is identical to a provision in HCS/HB 1858 (2016) and HB 2725 (2016).

If a notary public's official seal is destroyed, broken, damaged, or otherwise rendered inoperable, the notary must immediately provide written notice of that fact to the Secretary of State.

This provision is substantially similar to a provision in HCS/HB 1858 (2016).

CESSATION OF NOTARY DUTIES (SECTION 486.310)

If any notary public no longer desires to be a notary public, he or she must mail or deliver to the Secretary of State a letter of resignation and their notary seal, and their commission will cease to be in effect. The Secretary of State may post notice on the Secretary of State's website notifying the general public that the notary is no longer a commissioned notary public in the state of Missouri.

This provision is identical to a provision in HCS/HB 1858 (2016) and HB 2725 (2016).

IMPERSONATION OF A NOTARY PUBLIC (SECTION 486.375)

A person who unlawfully acts as a notary public is guilty of a Class E felony, rather than a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of less than five hundred dollars or by imprisonment for less than six months.

SPONSOR: Cunningham

HANDLER: Dugger

This provision is similar to a provision in HCS/HB 1858 (2016) and SCS/HB 2257 (2016).

SCOTT SVAGERA

***** SB 947 *****

SPONSOR: Parson

HANDLER: Haahr

SB 947 - This act creates the insurance coverage requirements between a transportation network company (TNC) and a TNC driver who uses a personal vehicle to transport passengers for the TNC beginning April 1, 2017. A TNC driver or the TNC company, on the driver's behalf, is required to maintain primary automobile insurance coverage as specified in the act. The policy of insurance must recognize that the driver uses the vehicle to transport riders for compensation while logged onto the TNC's digital network. The TNC is required to notify a TNC driver of the insurance coverage provided by the TNC and to also notify a driver that his or her own personal automobile insurance policy may not provide coverage while the driver uses a vehicle in connection with the service and that it may also violate the terms of his or her contract with a lienholder. Automobile insurers in Missouri may exclude or limit any and all insurance coverage provided to owner's or operator's of personal vehicles while logged into a TNC's digital network for the purpose of transporting persons or property for compensation. In a claims coverage investigation, TNCs and any insurer potentially providing coverage under the act shall cooperate to facilitate the exchange of relevant information with each other and any insurer of the TNC driver, if applicable.

This act is identical to HB 1563 (2016), is substantially similar to the perfected HCS/HB 2330 (2016), and is similar to HB 781 (2015).

KAYLA HAHN

***** SB 968 *****

SPONSOR: Brown

HANDLER: Davis

SCS/SB 968 - This act modifies several provisions relating to tuition rates for members of the military.

IN-STATE TUITION FOR NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE MEMBERS

This act allows current members of the Missouri National Guard and members of a reserve component of the Armed Forces of the United States to receive in-state residency status for the purposes of tuition at any public four-year institution of higher education, or in-district residency status for any two-year public institution, as described in the act. (Section 173.1153)

This provision is substantially similar to HB 2155 (2016).

RETURNING HEROES' EDUCATION ACT

This act also modifies the Missouri Returning Heroes' Education Act. Currently, the tuition limitation authorized by the Missouri Returning Heroes' Education Act is applied after all other federal and state aid for which the veteran is eligible has been applied. This act applies the tuition limitation before all other aid.

This act also repeals a provision that limits the amount of aid a veteran shall receive to the actual cost of attendance. (Section 173.900)

SPONSOR: Brown

HANDLER: Davis

This provision is identical to SB 969 (2016) and is substantially similar to HB 2156 (2016).

WARTIME VETERANS SURVIVORS GRANT

The Wartime Veteran's Survivor Grant program sunset in 2014. This act reauthorizes the program, which provides higher education financial aid to the spouses and children of wartime veterans.

This provision shall sunset on August 28, 2020, unless reauthorized by the General Assembly.
(Section 173.234)

This provision contains an emergency clause.

This provision is substantially similar to provisions contained in CCS/SCS/HCS/HB 427 (2009).

JOSHUA NORBERG

SPONSOR: Wasson

CCS/HCS/SCS/SB 973 - This act modifies various provisions relating to hospitals, physical therapists, and medication.

HOSPITALS - 197.065, 197.315, 536.031

This act requires the Department of Health and Senior Services to promulgate regulations for the construction and renovation of hospitals that will include standards that reflect the Life Safety Code standards imposed under Medicare. Hospitals shall not be required to meet the standards contained in the Facility Guidelines Institute for the Design and Construction of Health Care Facilities, but any hospital that complies with the 2010 or later version of such guidelines shall not be required to comply with any inconsistent or conflicting regulations.

The Department may waive enforcement of these standards for licensed hospitals if the Department determines that: (1) compliance with them would result in unreasonable hardship for the facility and the health and safety of hospital patients would not be compromised by such a waiver; or (2) the hospital used other equivalent standards. Any conflicting regulations promulgated by the Department that are currently in existence and that conflict with the standards promulgated pursuant to this act shall lapse on and after January 1, 2018. Regulations developed pursuant to this act may incorporate by reference later additions or amendments to such rules, regulations, standards, or guidelines as needed to consistently apply current standards of safety and practice.

These provisions are identical to provisions contained in SCS/HCS/HB 2376 (2016), SCS/HCS/HB 2402 (2016), CCS #2/HCS/SS/SB 608 (2016), CCS/HCS/SB 635 (2016), HCS/SCS/SB 781 (2016), and similar to SB 1052 (2016).

This act also requires hospitals operated and licensed by the state, with the exception of Department of Mental Health-operated psychiatric hospitals, to obtain a certificate of need and to comply with statutes relating to certificates of need. However, no certificate of need shall be required for the purchase and operation of medical equipment used by an academic health center operated by the state in furtherance of research or instruction.

This provision is identical to provisions contained in SCS/HCS/HB 2402 (2016), CCS #2/HCS/SS/SB 608 (2016), CCS/HCS/SB 635 (2016), SCS/HCS/HB 1912 (2016), HCS/HB 2441 (2016), HCS/SB 711

SPONSOR: Wasson

(2016), and CCS/SB 988 (2016).

PHYSICAL THERAPY COMPACT - 334.1200 - 334.1233

The act creates a physical therapist compact. To participate in the compact a state must (1) participate in the Physical Therapy Compact Commission's data system; (2) have a mechanism in place for receiving and investigating complaints; (3) notify the Commission of any adverse action regarding a licensee; (4) implement a criminal background check; (5) comply with the rules of the Commission; (6) use a recognized national examination as a requirement for licensure; and (7) have continuing education as a requirement for license renewal.

A member state shall grant the compact privilege to a licensee holding a valid license in another member state. In order to have a compact privilege a licensee must (1) have an unencumbered license in his or her home state; (2) have not had any adverse action against the license in the previous 2 years; (3) notify the Commission that he or she is seeking compact privilege within a remote state; (4) pay a fee; (5) meet any jurisprudence requirements established by the remote state; and (6) report to the Commission adverse action taken by a nonmember state within 30 days from the date the adverse action is taken. The compact privilege is valid until the expiration date of the home license. The licensee providing physical therapy in a remote state is subject to the laws and regulations of the remote state. If a home state license is encumbered then the licensee shall lose the compact privilege until certain conditions are met as established in the act.

A remote state has the authority to take adverse action against a licensee's compact privilege in that state, but only a home state may impose adverse action against a license issued by the home state. Additionally, any member state may investigate violations of physical therapy statutes and rules in any other member state in which a physical therapist holds a license or compact privilege. Member states may also participate in joint investigations of licensees.

The act creates the Physical Therapy Compact Commission. Each member state shall have one delegate who shall be a current member of the member state's licensing board. The Commission shall establish bylaws and promulgate rules, which shall have the force and effect of law and shall be binding in all member states. Within the Commission, there is an executive board composed of 9 members with the authority to act on behalf of the Commission. The Commission may collect an annual assessment from each member state or impose fees on other parties to cover the cost of the operations and activities of the Commission and its staff.

The Commission shall develop, maintain, and use a coordinated database and reporting system containing licensure, adverse action, and investigative information on all licensed individuals in member states. Member states are required to submit a uniform data set to the data system on all individuals to whom the compact is applicable. The data shall include (1) identifying information; (2) licensure data; (3) adverse actions against the licensee or compact privilege; (4) nonconfidential information related to alternative program participation; (5) denial of application for licensure; and (6) any other information that may facilitate the administration of the compact.

If a member state defaults in the performance of its obligations under the compact or promulgated rules then the defaulting state may be terminated from the compact as provided in the act.

The compact shall not become effective until ten states enact the compact into law.

SPONSOR: Wasson

These sections are identical to sections in HCS/HB 1465 (2016), SS/SCS/HB 1816 (2016), HB 2328 (2016), CCS #2/HCS/SS/SB 608 (2016), CCS/HCS/SB 635 (2016), HCS/SB 831 (2016), HCS/SB 835 (2016), and HCS/SCS/SB 836 (2016).

MAINTENANCE MEDICATION - 338.202

This act provides that a pharmacist may dispense varying quantities of maintenance medication per fill up to the total number of dosage units as authorized by the prescriber, unless the prescriber has specified that dispensing a prescription for maintenance medication in an initial amount is medically necessary. When the dispensing of the maintenance medication is based on refills then the pharmacist shall dispense no more than a 90 day supply and the patient must have already been prescribed the medication for 3 months.

This provision is similar to HB 2406 (2016) and identical to provisions contained in SS/SCS/HB 1816 (2016), CCS #2/HCS/SS/SB 608 (2016), HCS/SB 831 (2016), HCS/SB 864 (2016), and CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SB 865 (2016), and similar to provisions in SCS/HB 1682 (2016).

EARLY REFILLS OF PRESCRIPTION EYE DROPS - 376.1237

The act extends the sunset provision for coverage of early refills of prescription eye drops from January 1, 2017, to January 1, 2020.

This provision is identical to provisions contained in SS/SCS/HB 1816 (2016), CCS #2/HCS/SS/SB 608 (2016), HCS/SB 831 (2016), CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SB 865 (2016), SCS/HB 1682 (2016), HB 1852 (2016), CCS/HCS/SB 635 (2016), and SB 868 (2016).

JESSI BAKER

SPONSOR: Brown

HANDLER: Wiemann

CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SB 986 - This act authorizes the conveyance of certain state properties in Jackson, Phelps, Macon, Cole, and Buchanan counties. The conveyance in Buchanan county is identical to SCS/SB 1057 (2016) and contains an emergency clause.

JIM ERTLE

SPONSOR: Kraus

HANDLER: Frederick

CCS/SB 988 - This act modifies several provisions relating to health care providers, including: (1) investment of funds by municipal hospitals; (2) background checks for ambulance district employees, contractors, and volunteers; (3) alternative stroke center designations and emergency department physician education requirements; (4) medical helipad fences; (5) certificates of need; and (6) the investment of funds by county hospitals.

INVESTMENT OF FUNDS BY MUNICIPAL HOSPITALS (Section 96.192)

This act allows the board of trustees of any authorized municipal hospital to invest up to 25% of the hospital's funds not required for immediate disbursement in any U.S. investment grade fixed income funds or diversified stock funds, or both. The provisions of this act shall only apply if the hospital: (1) receives less than 1% of its annual revenue from municipal, county, or state taxes and (2) receives less

SPONSOR: Kraus

HANDLER: Frederick

than 1% of its annual revenue from appropriated funds from the municipality in which such hospital is located.

This provision is identical to a provision in SB 635 (2016) and SB 1039 (2016).

BACKGROUND CHECKS FOR AMBULANCE DISTRICT EMPLOYEES, CONTRACTORS, AND VOLUNTEERS (Section 190.060)

This act also allows an ambulance district to conduct fingerprint background checks on current and prospective employees, contractors, and volunteers.

This provision is identical to a provision in HB 2667 (2016).

ALTERNATIVE STROKE CENTER DESIGNATIONS (Section 190.241)

This act provides for an alternative stroke center designation for a hospital. The Department of Health and Senior Services shall designate a hospital, upon receipt of an application, as follows: (1) a level I stroke center if the hospital has been certified as a comprehensive stroke center by the Joint Commission or another certifying organization; (2) a level II stroke center if the hospital has been certified as primary stroke center by the Joint Commission or other certifying organization; or (3) a level III stroke center if the hospital has been certified as an acute stroke-ready hospital by the Joint Commission or other certifying organization. The Department shall not require compliance with any additional standards for establishing or renewing stroke designations and the designation shall continue as long as the hospital remains certified. The Department may remove a hospital's designation if the hospital so requests or if the Department determines the certification has been suspended or revoked.

Any hospital receiving this alternative designation shall submit annual proof of certification and other contact information, as well as the certification survey results and other specified documents.

Sole authority to establish education requirements for physicians who practice in an emergency department of a facility designated as a trauma, STEMI, or stroke center by the Department of Health and Senior Services is given to the Board of Registration for the Healing Arts.

Hospitals designated as STEMI or stroke centers shall submit data to the Department for use in the evaluation and improvement of hospital and emergency medical services' trauma, stroke, and STEMI care. The hospitals shall submit data to the Department as described in the act.

These provisions are identical to provisions in SB 635 (2016) and SB 732 (2016) and substantially similar to SB 1060 (2016).

MEDICAL HELIPAD FENCES (Section 190.265)

Under this act, any rules and regulations promulgated by the Department of Health and Senior Services, or any interpretation of such rules, shall not require hospitals to have a fence or other barriers around a hospital helipad. Additionally, the Department shall not promulgate any rules and regulations with respect to the operation or construction of a helipad located at a hospital. Finally, hospitals shall ensure that helipads are free of obstruction and safe for use by a helicopter while on the ground, during approach, and takeoff.

This provision is identical to a provision in SB 635 (2016) and SB 732 (2016).

SPONSOR: Kraus

HANDLER: Frederick

CERTIFICATES OF NEED (Section 197.315)

This act requires hospitals operated and licensed by the state, with the exception of Department of Mental Health-operated psychiatric hospitals, to obtain a certificate of need and to comply with statutes relating to certificates of need. However, no certificate of need shall be required for the purchase and operation of medical equipment used by an academic health center operated by the state in furtherance of research or instruction.

This provision is identical to a provision in SB 608 (2016), SB 635 (2016), SB 973 (2016), and HCS/HB 2402 (2016).

INVESTMENT OF FUNDS BY COUNTY HOSPITALS (Section 205.165)

This act allows the board of trustees of any authorized county hospital to invest up to 15% of the hospital's funds not required for immediate disbursement in certain mutual funds. The provisions of this act shall only apply if the hospital: (1) located within a county of the first classification with more than 150,000 but fewer than 200,000 inhabitants, and (2) receives less than 1% of its annual revenues from county or state taxes.

This provision is identical to HB 2139 (2016).

This act contains an emergency clause for certain provisions.

SARAH HASKINS

SPONSOR: Munzlinger

HANDLER: Alferman

CCS/HCS/SB 994 - This act modifies provisions relating to alcohol.

THE MISSOURI WINE AND GRAPE BOARD (Section 262.823) - Currently, the Missouri Wine and Grape Board may participate in studies in the areas of sales, promotions, and the effective distribution of Missouri wines in order to effectuate the goals of the Board. Under this act, the Board would also be able to oversee and provide any professional or legal services to promote such marketing goals.

LIQUOR LICENSES AND PERMITS (Section 311.060) - Currently, if any person's dealer license or permit is revoked, they shall not be granted any new liquor license or permit, or be allowed to work for any establishment possessing a liquor license or permit. Under this act, any person whose license or permit has been revoked shall be eligible to work as an employee of an establishment holding a license 5 years after the person's license revocation, and such person shall be able to reapply for a new license or permit after 5 years. Any license or permit reapplication after 5 years shall be issued at the discretion of the Division of Alcohol and Tobacco Control.

This provision is identical to a provision contained in SCS/HB 2104 (2016) and the perfected HB 2028 (2016).

LIQUOR SALES AT RETAIL ON A BOAT (Section 311.091) - Currently, a person may receive a license to sell liquor by the drink on any boat licensed by the United States Coast Guard to carry 100 or more passengers. This act instead allows such license to be issued for boats licensed to carry 30 or more passengers.

SPONSOR: Munzlinger

HANDLER: Alferman

This act also repeals a provision that allows a person to get a license to serve liquor by the drink at retail for consumption on a boat that can carry 45 to 99 passengers and is on Table Rock Lake.

This provision is identical to the perfected HB 2101 (2016), HB 149 (2015), HB 1615 (2014), and HCS/SB 786 (2014). This provision is similar to HCS/HB 1664 (2016), HB 1665 (2016), HB 1666 (2016).

CONTROLLED LIQUOR SELF-DISPENSING SYSTEMS (Section 311.205) - Currently, licensed liquor retailers may use table tap dispensing systems that allow patrons to self-dispense up to 32 ounces of beer per patron at their tables. This act expands this statute to allow licensed liquor retailers to use self-dispensing systems that allow patrons to self-dispense up to 32 ounces of beer or 16 ounces of wine. The act removes references to table taps and instead refers to self-dispensing systems.

This provision is identical to a provision contained in HCS/SS/SCS/SB 919 (2016), SCS/HB 2104 (2016), HCS/HB 2054 (2016), HB 2028 (2016), SB 859 (2016), and SB 919 (2016).

SELLING ALCOHOL THROUGH MOBILE APPLICATIONS (Section 311.950) -

Under this act, entertainment facilities such as arenas and stadiums shall not be prohibited from selling alcoholic beverages through the use of mobile applications if such facilities possess requisite licenses and permits. "Mobile application" is defined as set forth in this act. Any employee of a facility selling alcoholic beverages purchased through a mobile application shall require the purchasing individual to show a government-issued photo identification to verify the person's age.

This provision is identical to SB 995 (2016), HB 2282 (2016), SCS/HB 2104 (2016), and HB 2028 (2016).

KAYLA HAHN

SPONSOR: Pearce

HANDLER: Cookson

CCS/HCS/SB 997 - This act establishes several new provisions relating to higher education.

PUBLIC SERVICE LOAN FORGIVENESS

This act requires the Department of Higher Education to create guidance regarding notice of public employee eligibility for public service loan forgiveness by January 1, 2017. Public employers may use this guidance to provide notice to their employees.

On or before April 1, 2017, the governing body of each public employer shall adopt a policy that provides up-to-date, accurate, and complete information to each new employee regarding eligibility within 10 days of the start of employment. Public employers shall provide current employees with the same information on or before June 30, 2017. (Section 105.1445)

This provision is substantially similar to SB 1119 (2016), SB 1126 (2016), and HB 2576 (2016).

POSTSECONDARY COURSE OPTIONS

This act allows any Missouri public two-year college, including the State Technical College of Missouri, to offer postsecondary course options to high school students. (Section 167.223)

This provision is identical to HB 1610 (2016) and HB 1092 (2015).

SPONSOR: Pearce

HANDLER: Cookson

HIGHER EDUCATION WEBSITES

This act requires the Coordinating Board for Higher Education to publish and maintain on its website a list of higher education institutions that meet certain requirements, as described in the act. (Section 173.005)

This provision is identical to HCS/HB 2742 (2016) and to a provision contained in HCS/SB 941 (2016).

This act also requires the Department of Higher Education to develop and maintain a website containing information for public and private institutions of higher education that directs students to certain information as described in the act.

An institution's inclusion of information on the website shall be voluntary. (Section 173.035)

This provision is identical to HCS/HBs 2234 & 1985 (2016) and SB 967 (2016).

DUAL CREDIT SCHOLARSHIP ACT

The act establishes a process through which the Coordinating Board for Higher Education shall certify an institution of higher education as an approved dual credit provider. To become an approved dual credit provider, an institution of higher education shall annually submit a written application to the Coordinating Board, as described in the act.

A dual credit course may not be advertised or represented as being delivered by an approved dual credit provider unless an application is approved by the Coordinating Board. (Section 173.2500)

This act establishes the "Dual Credit Scholarship Act", which shall provide funds, subject to appropriation, for eligible students enrolled in dual credit courses. The scholarship shall reimburse students for up to 50% of the tuition cost paid by the student, with a total amount not to exceed \$500 annually. To be eligible, a student shall: be a United States citizen or permanent resident, be a Missouri resident, be enrolled in an approved dual credit program, have a cumulative GPA of at least 2.5 on a 4 point scale, and meet one or more requirements based on economic need, as described in the act.

The act creates the "Dual Credit Scholarship Fund", which shall consist of moneys appropriated by the General Assembly and private donations made to the fund. (Section 173.2505).

15 TO FINISH ACT

This act establishes the "15 to Finish Act". The Coordinating Board, in cooperation with public institutions of higher education, shall develop policies that promote the on-time completion of degree programs by students. The policies shall include defining on-time completion, providing financial incentives for students on pace to graduate in no more than eight semesters, implementing banded tuition, and reducing the number of credit hours required to earn a degree. (Section 173.2510)

GUIDED PATHWAYS TO SUCCESS ACT

This act establishes the "Guided Pathways to Success Act". The Coordinating Board, in cooperation with public institutions of higher education, shall create a pilot program that shall include at least two of the following: majors organized into semester-by-semester sets of courses that lead to on-time completion; degree-based transfer pathways between participating institutions; available meta-majors, as defined in

SPONSOR: Pearce

HANDLER: Cookson

the act; student commitment to a structured schedule of courses; and clear degree maps, proactive advising, as defined in the act, and guarantees that required courses are available when needed by students. (Section 173.2515)

CONCURRENT ENROLLMENT PILOT PROGRAM

The Coordinating Board shall establish a concurrent enrollment pilot program, in which students are enrolled in courses at both a four-year and two-year participating institution at the same time and for which the coursework is officially recorded by both institutions. The purpose of the pilot program is to provide a broader range of academic and student support services while streamlining the path to degree completion. (Section 173.2520)

WARTIME VETERAN'S SURVIVOR GRANT

This act also reauthorizes the Wartime Veteran's Survivor Grant program, which provides higher education financial aid to the spouses and children of wartime veterans. Children and spouses of injured veterans shall be covered by this program if they were children or spouses within five years subsequent to the injury.

This provision shall sunset on August 28, 2020, unless reauthorized by the General Assembly. This provision contains an emergency clause. (Section 173.234)

This provision is identical to SCS/SB 855 (2016) and to a provision contained in SCS/SB 968 (2016), and is substantially similar to HB 2657 (2016) and to provisions contained in CCS/SCS/HCS/HB 427 (2009).

MISSOURI HIGHER EDUCATION CORE CURRICULUM TRANSFER ACT

This act creates the Missouri Higher Education Core Curriculum Transfer Act, which establishes a standard core curriculum and a common course numbering system for lower division courses at community colleges and public four-year institutions of higher learning. The coordinating board of higher education will work in conjunction with an advisory committee, composed of representatives from community colleges and public four year institutions, to develop a recommended core curriculum.

The core curriculum must be comprised of at least 42 semester credit hours and will cover mathematics, English, communications, humanities, biological and physical science, social science, and computer technology. All undergraduate students of the above institutions must complete the core curriculum as a requirement of graduation.

Each community college and public four-year institution must adopt a core curriculum of no less than 42 credit hours. Such curriculum must include specific courses and be based on the core curriculum recommended by the Coordinating Board of Higher Education.

The Coordinating Board must also approve a common course numbering system for lower-division courses at all institutions of higher learning in the state. Community colleges and four-year institutions must include in its course listings the corresponding numbers from the common course numbering system.

Students will be able to transfer credits earned under the core curriculum, as described within the act. The coordinating board must also develop criteria to evaluate the transfer practices each public institution of higher learning in the state and subsequently evaluate each institution. Institutions of higher education

SPONSOR: Pearce

HANDLER: Cookson

must publish in its course catalogs and on its website the evaluation policies of the Coordinating Board.
(Sections 178.780 to 178.789)

These provision are identical to HB 2651 (2016) and to a provision contained in HCS/SB 941 (2016).

HIGHER EDUCATION EMPLOYEE SPOUSE TRAVEL EXPENSES

This act requires the spouse of any full-time employee of a public institution of higher education to file a quarterly travel report with the Missouri Ethics Commission, as described in the act, if he or she incurs out-of-state travel costs that are paid or reimbursed by his or her spouse's institution. (Section 1)

This provision is identical to a provision contained in HCS/SB 941 (2016).

HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTION HEALTH CARE PLANS

The act creates a new process under which a participating higher education entity may join and leave the Missouri Consolidated Health Care Plan ("MCHCP"). A participating higher education entity may be required to pay an adjustment to MCHCP during the first year on the plan under certain circumstances and may not leave the plan for a period of five years. MCHCP shall not assume responsibility for any liabilities incurred by participating higher education entity or its eligible employees, retirees, or dependents prior to the plan's effective date. (Section 103.003)

This provision is identical to SB 1108 (2016) and HB 2688 (2016).

JOSHUA NORBERG

***** SB 1002 *****

SPONSOR: Hegeman

HANDLER: Pfautsch

SB 1002 - Under this act community improvement districts may be audited by the State Auditor in the same manner as state agencies.

This act is identical to HB 2489 (2016) and a provision in HCS/SB 869. This act is similar to a provision in HCS/HB 1757 (2016).

DOMENIC SITA

***** SB 1009 *****

SPONSOR: Riddle

HANDLER: Houghton

SCS/SB 1009 - This act designates the portion of state highway FF in Audrain County beginning at Elmwood Drive in the city of Mexico and extending west to County Road 977 as "Trooper James M. Bava Memorial Highway". The act requires the Department of Transportation to erect and maintain appropriate signs designating such highway, with costs to be paid for by private donations provided by the Missouri State Troopers Association.

KAYLA HAHN

***** SB 1025 *****

SPONSOR: Kraus

HANDLER: Koenig

SB 1025 - Under current law, the definition of "sale at retail" for purposes of sales tax law includes charges and fees to or in places of recreation. This act provides that the definition does not include

SPONSOR: Kraus

HANDLER: Koenig

amounts paid for instructional classes.

In addition, current law imposes a four percent tax on the amounts paid to or in places of recreation. This act excludes amounts paid for instructional classes.

This act is similar to SB 706 (2016) and SCS/SB 57 (2015).

DOMENIC SITA

*** SCR 46 ***

SPONSOR: Schmitt

HANDLER: Barnes

SCR 46 - This resolution disapproves and suspends the final order of rulemaking for a rule proposed by the Department of Health and Senior Services relating to personal care attendant wage ranges.

This resolution is identical to HCR 59 (2016).

SARAH HASKINS

*** SCR 50 ***

SPONSOR: Nasheed

HANDLER: English

SCR 50 - This resolution designates the month of September as Suicide Prevention Awareness Month. SARAH HASKINS

*** HB 1414 ***

SPONSOR: Houghton

HANDLER: Munzlinger

SCS/HB 1414 - This act modifies provisions relating to agricultural data disclosure.

VOLUNTARY PARTICIPANT AGRICULTURAL PRODUCER DATA DISCLOSURE (Section 261.130) - Under this act, certain information on an agricultural producer or owner of agricultural land in connection with such producer or owner's voluntary participation in a government program that is maintained by the Missouri Department of Agriculture or the Missouri Department of Natural Resources shall not be considered a public record and subject to public disclosure. The Missouri Department of Agriculture and the Missouri Department of Natural Resources may disclose such information under certain conditions as set forth in this act. The participation of an agricultural producer or owner of agricultural land in any program administered by the Missouri Department of Agriculture or the Missouri Department of Natural Resources shall not be conditioned on the consent of the producer or agricultural land owner to disclose such information as set forth in this act.

This provision is similar to SB 928 (2016) and a provision contained in HCS/SCS/SB 703 (2016).

ANIMAL DISEASE TRACEABILITY PROGRAM DATA DISCLOSURE (Section 267.169) - Under this act, certain data relating to animals shall not be considered a public record and shall not be subject to disclosure except under certain circumstances set forth in this act. Any person who knowingly releases such data may be subject to civil action, and a court may order any appropriate relief including damages up to \$10,000 and reasonable attorney's fees.

This provision is similar to a provision contained in HCS/SCS/SB 703 (2016), HCS/SCS/SB 131

SPONSOR: Houghton

HANDLER: Munzlinger

(2015), HCS/HB 479 (2015), HCS/SCS/SB 506 (2014), and HB 2094 (2014).

KAYLA HAHN

*** HB 1418 ***

SPONSOR: Pfautsch

HANDLER: Kraus

HCS/HB 1418 - This act requires the State Auditor to report to the Department of Revenue any transportation development district that fails to submit an annual financial statement. Upon notification from the Auditor, the Department shall notify the non-compliant district by certified mail that it has 30 days from the postmarked date to submit the required financial statement to the Auditor. If the statement is not received by the Auditor within the 30 day period, the district will be fined \$500 per day beginning on the thirty-first day from the postmarked date and will continue until the Auditor receives a copy of the financial statement. The Department may collect the fine by offsetting any sales or use tax distributions due to the district and the revenues from the fines shall be distributed annually to the schools of the county, except the Department shall retain 2% for the costs of collection. Any district with gross revenues of less than \$5,000 in the fiscal year for which the financial statement was not timely filed shall not be subject to fines authorized in the act.

Additionally, any district previously organized shall notify the Auditor in writing of the date it was organized and provide contact information for the current board by December 31, 2016. Any district organized after August 28, 2016, shall notify the Auditor of the same within 30 days of the date of the first meeting of the board. Audits performed by the Auditor shall be paid by the district, except the costs shall not exceed 3% of gross revenues of the district. Any remaining costs shall be absorbed by the Auditor's office.

KAYLA HAHN

*** HB 1432 ***

SPONSOR: Vescovo

HANDLER: Wieland

SS#2/SCS/HCS/HB 1432 - This act requires that a hearing be held within 60 days from the date that a employee was placed on administrative leave. Any hearing may be continued for good cause, but shall in no event be continued beyond 180 days from the date the employee was placed on administrative leave. This requirements does not apply when a law enforcement agency, or other state or federal agency has been referred the misconduct of the employee or has initiated its own investigation of the misconduct of the employee.

The act further requires that an employee be advised in writing within seven days of being placed on administrative leave of the general reason or reasons for being placed on administrative leave. Such documents shall not be subject to the Sunshine Law.

Any employer that is also a school district is required to notify the Board of Education within 30 days of placing an employee on administrative leave of the reason or reasons for the placement.

If an employee is removed from administrative leave within 30 days, the employer is not required to hold a hearing.

The provisions of this act apply only to state employees and employees of a school district.

SPONSOR: Vescovo

HANDLER: Wieland

This act is similar to SB 982 (2016) and HCS/HB 519 (2015), SB 504 (2015) as well as a provision within HCS/SB 109 (2015).

SCOTT SVAGERA

*** HB 1434 ***

SPONSOR: Koenig

HANDLER: Walsh

SCS/HCS/HBs 1434 & 1600 - For tax increment financing (TIF) projects approved over a recommendation in opposition by the TIF commission in St. Charles, Jefferson, and St. Louis Counties, the economic activity taxes and payments in lieu of taxes cannot exceed the redevelopment project costs for demolition of buildings and the clearing and grading of land.

This act also specifies that approval by a TIF Commission in St. Charles, Jefferson, and St. Louis Counties requires a majority of the commissioners voting to vote for approval. A tied vote will be considered a recommendation of opposition. TIF commissions must retain certain records and make these records available to the public.

This act requires municipalities to submit a report on the status of any redevelopment projects or plans to the Department of Revenue, rather than the Department of Economic Development, each year by November 15th. The Department of Revenue will provide notice if a municipality fails to report as required or if information in the report needs to be corrected. If a municipality fails to submit or correct a report it shall be prohibited from adopting any new tax increment financing for the next 5 years.

Under current law, county boards, upon voter approval, may levy a property tax for the purpose of establishing and maintaining county sheltered workshops, residences, facilities, and/or other related services. This act would prohibit the adoption of any tax increment financing from superseding, altering, or reducing the sheltered workshop levy.

This act is similar to SCS/SB 805 (2016), SS/SCS/SB 774 (2014) and similar to HB 1512 (2014) and HB 1518 (2014). This act is similar in concept to HB 1293 (2014).

DOMENIC SITA

*** HB 1435 ***

SPONSOR: Koenig

HANDLER: Kraus

SS/HB 1435 - Current law provides that if a party has already received a refund of taxes they were legally obligated to remit, no additional refund shall issue on a claim for the same issue after the date of the original refund check

This act would allow a refund where the claim is filed by a purchaser, the claim is for use tax remitted by the purchaser, or an additional refund claim is filed by a person obligated to remit the tax due to an exemption certificate, a court decision, or changes in regulation or policy by the Department of Revenue.

This act is similar to HB 759 (2015).

DOMENIC SITA

*** HB 1443 ***

SPONSOR: Leara

HANDLER: Riddle

SPONSOR: Leara

HANDLER: Riddle

HB 1443 - This act provides that a political subdivision that provides a retirement plan to some or all of its employees and that is an employer in the Missouri Local Government Employees' Retirement System (LAGERS) may enter into an agreement with LAGERS assigning all duties and responsibilities of operating the retirement plan to LAGERS.

After making the necessary changes to the plan's governing documents, and receiving a concurring resolution from the prior plan's board of trustees, the political subdivision employer may enter into an agreement with the Board of LAGERS who will become the governing board of the political subdivision's prior plan. The prior plan shall be administered as a frozen prior system and will continue to operate under its existing governing documents. The political subdivision shall retain responsibility for the funding of its prior plan.

This provision is substantially similar to SB 639 (2016), SB 283 (2015), and HB 494 (2015), and similar to SB 675 (2014) and HB 1044 (2014).

JESSI BAKER

*** HB 1474 ***

SPONSOR: Dugger

HANDLER: Kraus

SCS/HCS/HB 1474 - This act modifies provisions relating to the appropriate filing officers for the filing of reports under campaign finance laws. Currently, the appropriate filing officers are the Missouri Ethics Commission and the local election authority of the district of the candidate for all committees and for candidates for the following offices:

- state senator;
- state representative;
- county clerk;
- associate circuit court judges;
- circuit court judges;
- elective municipal offices in municipalities of more than 100,000 people; and
- county elective offices in counties of more than 100,000 people.

This act changes that so that the appropriate officer is only the Ethics Commission.

The act further requires electronic filing for certain financial disclosure reports and statements filed with the Ethics Commission, as prescribed by the Ethics Commission.

Currently, only continuing committees which make contributions more than \$15,000 in an applicable calendar year are required to file disclosure reports in electronic format. All other continuing committees are required to file reports in paper format. This act repeals those requirements and instead requires all committees to file electronically.

The act further repeals obsolete language relating to the establishment of an electronic reporting system by the Ethics Commission.

This act is similar to provisions in CCS/HCS/SS/SB 786 (2016).

SCOTT SVAGERA

*** HB 1477 ***

SS/HCS/HB 1477 - This act modifies numerous provisions relating to political parties.

Under current law, all candidates for public office are required to file a tax affidavit with the Department of Revenue as well as a copy with the declaration of candidacy submitted to the Secretary of State. Under this act, candidates for a county or city committee are exempt from this requirement.

The St. Louis City political party committee shall be designated as a city committee and not a county committee.

The membership of legislative district committees is changed so that each committee is made up of the precinct, ward, or township committeemen and committeewomen from each precinct, ward, or township included in whole or in part of a legislative district.

The act also changes the membership of congressional, senatorial, or judicial district committees.

The act permits a political party to provide for proxy voting in any district committee. In the event that such provisions are not made, proxy voting is only allowed for legislative, congressional, senatorial, and judicial district committees. Persons who serve as a proxy voter must be legally permitted to vote in the district of the committee for which they intend to serve as a proxy voter.

The act changes the meeting times for district committees as follows:

1. County and city committees shall meet at some time between the second Tuesday and the third Saturday after each primary election, to be determined by the chair of such committee;
2. Legislative district committees shall meet at some time between the third Tuesday and the fourth Saturday after each primary election, to be determined by the chair of such committee;
3. Senatorial district committees shall meet at some time between the fourth Tuesday and the fifth Saturday after each primary election, to be determined by the chair of such committee;
4. Congressional district committees shall meet at some time between the fifth Tuesday and the sixth Saturday after each primary election, to be determined by the chair of such committee; and
5. Judicial district committees shall meet at some time between the sixth Tuesday and the seventh Saturday after each primary election, to be determined by the chair of such committee.

Any legislative, senatorial, or judicial district committee that is wholly contained within a county or a city not within a county is permitted to meet at the same date as the respective city or county committee.

This act contains an emergency clause.

This act is identical to provisions in CCS/HCS/SS/SB 786 (2016), substantially similar to SCS/SB 730 (2016), and similar to SCS/HCS/HB 692 (2015).

SCOTT SVAGERA

HCS/HB 1480 - This act permits election authorities to use voting machines for the purpose of processing absentee ballots. The act additionally sets forth requirements for the operation of the voting machines.

SPONSOR: Entlicher

HANDLER: Hegeman

This act becomes effective January 1, 2018.

SCOTT SVAGERA

*** HB 1530 ***

SPONSOR: Brown

HANDLER: Munzlinger

HB 1530 - This act permits the recovery of:

- Overpaid unemployment compensation benefits;
- Benefits obtained by reason of nondisclosure or misrepresentation of a material fact; or
- Benefits obtained by reason of error, omission, or lack of knowledge of a material fact on the part

of the Division of Employment Security

through billing, setoffs against state and federal tax refunds, intercepts of lottery winnings, and collection efforts as provided under current law.

The act further requires 15% of payments made toward a penalty assessed for benefits fraudulently received to be immediately deposited into the state unemployment compensation fund. The remaining penalty amount due is credited to the special employment security fund.

Current law states that any person who receives unemployment compensation benefits as a result of error or lack of knowledge of material fact on the part of the Division, shall have such sums of benefits deducted from future benefits, after an opportunity for a fair hearing. This act gives the Division the discretion, after an opportunity for a fair hearing, to either deduct the sums of wrongfully paid benefits from future benefits payable to the individual or require repayment to the Division the amount of benefits wrongfully received.

This act is identical to a provision in SB 702 (2016), SB 406 (2015) and the perfected version of HB 1010 (2015).

SCOTT SVAGERA

*** HB 1534 ***

SPONSOR: Flanigan

HANDLER: Schaefer

HB 1534 - This act extends the sunsets from September 30, 2016 to September 30, 2018, for the Ground Ambulance, Nursing Facility, Medicaid Managed Care Organization, Hospital, Pharmacy, and Intermediate Care Facility for the Mentally Retarded Reimbursement Allowance Taxes.

This act is substantially similar to SB 1080 (2016).

SARAH HASKINS

*** HB 1550 ***

SPONSOR: Neely

HANDLER: Sater

SS#2/SCS/HB 1550 - This act modifies several provisions relating to child custody orders. First, in a judicial or administrative proceeding, written findings shall be entered if the Missouri Supreme Court's child support guidelines are found to be unjust or inappropriate in a particular case and a deviation is necessary. Additionally, if the parties in a child custody proceeding fail to reach an agreement on custody issues, the court shall enter written findings of fact and conclusions of law for specified factors.

SPONSOR: Neely

HANDLER: Sater

Every court order establishing or modifying custody or visitation shall include specified language notifying the parties that if any violation of the order occurs, the aggrieved person may file a family access motion with the court.

The State Courts Administrator shall develop parenting plan guidelines, which parties may use, that maximize the time a child may spend with both parents. The parenting plan guidelines shall be made readily available online and easily accessible to parties. The petitioner's counsel shall provide a copy of the handbook containing the guidelines to the petitioner filing a divorce or separation petition and have a copy provided to the respondent upon service of the petition. If a petitioner is unrepresented at the time of filing, the court shall provide a copy of the handbook to the petitioner and direct a copy to be served on the respondent.

No court shall adopt any local rules, forms, or practice requiring a standardized or default parenting plan for interim, temporary, or permanent orders or judgments. A court may enter an interim order in specified family law proceedings if the interim order does not contain any provisions about child custody or a parenting schedule or plan without first providing the parties with notice and a hearing, unless the parties otherwise agree.

The court shall be prohibited from presuming that a parent, solely because of his or her sex, is more qualified than the other parent to be a joint or sole legal or physical custodian of a child.

Finally, the court shall consider, in a proceeding to enforce or modify a permanent custody or visitation order or judgment, a party's violation, without good cause, of a provision of the parenting plan, for the purpose of determining that party's ability and willingness to allow the child frequent and meaningful contact with the other party.

These provisions are similar to SB 1115 (2016), SCS/SB 964 (2016), and HB 2055 (2016).

Additionally, this act changes the effective date of the repeal and enactment of certain provisions of the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act.

These provisions are identical to provisions in SCS/SBs 905 & 992 (2016).

SARAH HASKINS

*** HB 1559 ***

SPONSOR: McCann Beatty

HANDLER: Curls

HB 1559 - This act designates every July 1st as "Lucile Bluford Day" in the state of Missouri.

JIM ERTLE

*** HB 1561 ***

SPONSOR: Leara

HANDLER: Schatz

SS/SCS/HCS/HB 1561 - This act modifies provisions relating to local sales taxes.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY SALES TAX (Section 66.620)

Currently, the revenues from a 1% sales tax in St. Louis County are distributed to unincorporated areas of the county as well as municipalities based on a formula. What are commonly called "Group B"

SPONSOR: Leara

HANDLER: Schatz

entities pool their revenue from the tax. After a diversion to account for incorporation of previously unincorporated areas, revenues are generally split amongst the municipalities and unincorporated areas of the county in Group B by population, regardless of where the tax was collected.

This act requires that beginning January 1, 2017, municipalities and the unincorporated areas of the county in Group B receive at least 50% of the tax revenue generated in such municipality or unincorporated area of the county. However, such new formula shall not apply in any year where the total amount of sales taxes collected in the county is less than the amount collected in calendar year 2014 and any adjustment to provide a Group B entity with 50% of the tax revenue generated in that area shall not result in another Group B entity receiving less revenue than it received in 2014.

This provision is similar to SS/SCS/SB 788 (2016), SB 379 (2015), HCS/HB 812 (2015), HCS/HB 1067 (2015) and provisions in CCS/HCS/SB 221 (2015).

CEDAR COUNTY LIBRARY (Section 182.802)

This act authorizes Cedar County to impose a local sales tax, if approved by voters, for the purpose of funding public libraries.

This provision is identical to SB 984 (2016) and HB 2271 (2016).

DOMENIC SITA

SPONSOR: Haahr

HANDLER: Onder

HCS/HB 1562 - This act contains provisions relating to victims of crime, stalking, and sex trafficking.

RECORDS OF CHILD VICTIMS OF SEX OFFENSES - 510.035, 545.950, & 595.226

Under this act, any visual or aural recordings or photographs of a minor, if that minor is alleged to be a victim of a sexual offense, created by or in the possession of a child assessment center, health care provider, or multidisciplinary team, shall not be copied or distributed to any individual or entity except as specifically provided in the act or as required by Supreme Court rule or a court order. The following persons or entities may access or share any copies of recordings or photographs for the following reasons: (1) Members of a multidisciplinary team for investigatory and related purposes; (2) Department of Social Services employees and their legal counsel for the provision of child protection and for administrative proceedings; (3) Department of Mental Health employees and their legal counsel for investigatory purposes and administrative proceedings; (4) the Office of the Child Advocate for reviews; (5) the Child Abuse and Neglect Review Board for reviews; and (6) the Attorney General as part of a legal proceeding.

If a court orders the copying or distribution of the recordings or photographs, the order shall limit the use of such recordings or photographs, prohibit further copying, and either require the return of the copies upon final disposition of the case or an affidavit certifying the destruction of such copies. In a criminal proceeding, the defendant's attorney, investigator, consulting legal counsel, or other agent shall not copy or distribute to a third party any recordings or photographs unless a court orders the copying or distribution upon a showing of good cause, notice and a hearing, and consideration of the safety and privacy interests of any victim. The defendant's attorney, investigator, consulting legal counsel, or other agent may allow a defendant, witness, or prospective witness to view such recordings or photographs, but shall not allow such person to have any copies.

Under current law, any information contained in any court record that could be used to identify or

SPONSOR: Haahr

HANDLER: Onder

locate a victim of a sexual offense, domestic assault, or stalking is closed and redacted from such record prior to disclosure to the public. This act includes visual or aural recordings, including unobstructed visual images of the victim's face or body, in the information to be closed and redacted.

These provisions are substantially similar to SCS/SB 971 (2016) and HCS/HB 2202 (2016).

STALKING - 565.225

This act adds the act of knowingly accessing, or attempting to access, the address of a participant of the address confidentiality program administered by the Secretary of State to the elements of aggravated stalking.

Beginning in 2017, as a result of SB 491 (2014), aggravated stalking will be known as stalking in the first degree. This act also adds the act of knowingly accessing, or attempting to access, the address of a participant of the address confidentiality program to the elements of first degree stalking.

This provision is identical to SB 886 (2016) and SS/SCS/SBs 112, 212, 143, & 234 (2015) and is similar to SB 710 (2014).

SEX TRAFFICKING - 566.209, 566.210, 566.211, 566.212, & 566.213

Under current law, a person commits trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation if he or she knowingly recruits, entices, harbors, transports, provides, or obtains another person for sexual conduct, a sexual performance, or the production of explicit sexual material without his or her consent. This act adds, as an element to the crime, advertising the availability of another person for sexual conduct or a commercial sex act without his or her consent.

Under current law, a person commits sexual trafficking of a child by knowingly recruiting, enticing, harboring, transporting, providing, or obtaining a child to participate in a commercial sex act, a sexual performance, or the production of sexually explicit material. This act adds, as an element of sexual trafficking of a child, advertising the availability of a child to participate in a commercial sex act, a sexual performance, or the production of explicit sexual material.

This act is identical to SCS/SB 804 (2016) and similar to SCS/HB 152 (2015).

ADDRESS CONFIDENTIALITY PROGRAM - 589.660

Under current law, the Secretary of State administers a program to protect victims of domestic violence, rape, sexual assault, or stalking by assigning substitute addresses to such victims. State and local government agencies must accept the substitute address when creating public records relating to a participant in the program.

This act provides that victims of human trafficking may also participate in the program.

This provision is identical to SB 888 (2016) and SB 211 (2015).

MEGHAN LUECKE

SPONSOR: Engler

HANDLER: Dixon

HB 1565 - This act raises the asset limits for MO HealthNet permanent and totally disabled, blind, and aged claimants, starting in fiscal year 2018, from no greater than \$1,000 for individuals to \$2,000 and

SPONSOR: Engler

HANDLER: Dixon

from under \$2,000 for married couples to \$4,000. For each fiscal year after 2018 until 2021, those asset limits shall be increased \$1,000 and \$2,000 respectively so that by fiscal year 2021 the limit for individuals shall be \$5,000 and for married couples \$10,000. Beginning in fiscal year 2022, these limits shall be modified to reflect any cost-of-living adjustments. Additionally, this act excludes from asset limit calculations medical savings accounts and independent living accounts as defined in the Ticket to Work Health Assurance Program.

This act is substantially similar to HCS/SCS/SB 322 (2015).

SARAH HASKINS

*** HB 1568 ***

SPONSOR: Lynch

HANDLER: Brown

HB 1568 - This act allows a pharmacist to dispense an opioid antagonist pursuant to a physician protocol.

A pharmacist who when acting in good faith and with reasonable care sells or dispenses an opioid antagonist, the protocol physician, or a person who administers in good faith an opioid antagonist to another shall not be subject to criminal or civil liability or professional discipline for dispensing or administering the drug.

The act states that it is permissible for a person to possess an opioid antagonist and any person who administers an opioid antagonist to another shall contact emergency personnel immediately after administration.

A person acting under a standing order issued by a health care professional who is authorized to prescribe an opioid antagonist may store an opioid antagonist without being subject to pharmacy licensing and permitting requirements and may dispense an opioid antagonist if the person does not collect a fee or compensation.

This act is substantially similar to SB 813 (2016) and similar to HB 538 (2015).

JESSI BAKER

*** HB 1577 ***

SPONSOR: Higdon

HANDLER: Riddle

SCS/HB 1577 - This act establishes the Joint Committee on Capitol Security, which shall consist of members of the General Assembly as set forth in the act. The committee shall take testimony and make recommendations on the general supervision and security of the Missouri State Capitol building and surrounding buildings and structures the house members and staff of the General Assembly. Any meeting or report of the committee may be closed for security purposes.

This act further provides that the Board of Public Buildings shall have general supervision and control of a state building located at 105 W. Capitol Avenue in Jefferson City, Missouri.

JIM ERTLE

*** HB 1582 ***

SPONSOR: Kelley

HANDLER: Kraus

SPONSOR: Kelley

HANDLER: Kraus

SCS/HB 1582 - This act modifies provisions relating to withholding tax returns.

FILING REQUIREMENTS (Section 143.221)

Currently, an employer is allowed to file an annual withholding tax return instead of four quarterly returns when the aggregate amount withheld is less than \$20 in each of the four preceding quarters. The act changes the amount to less than \$100 in each of the four preceding quarters if the employer is not otherwise required to file a withholding return on a monthly basis.

This provision is similar to HB 502 (2015).

ELECTRONIC FILING (Section 143.591)

Beginning January 1, 2018, this act requires employers with at least 250 employees to file their Form W-2s electronically to the state unless granted a waiver for the federal requirement to file electronically by the Internal Revenue Service.

This provision is identical to SCS/SB 950 (2016) & HCS/HB 2108 (2016).

DOMENIC SITA

SPONSOR: Allen

HANDLER: Schmitt

SCS/HCS/HB 1583 - This act modifies several provisions relating to student safety.

ANTIBULLYING POLICIES

This act modifies the requirements for school antibullying policies. The definition of "bullying" is modified to include intimidation or harassment that is repetitive or is substantially likely to be repeated and substantially interferes with the educational performance, opportunities, or benefits of any student without exception, or that substantially disrupts the orderly operation of the school. Bullying by students is prohibited on school property, at school functions, or on school buses. Cyberbullying is defined in the act.

This act requires that antibullying policies treat all students equally. Each school district's antibullying policy must be included in the student handbook, as described in the act. School districts must instruct their school counselors and school psychologists to educate students who are victims of bullying on techniques to overcome the negative effects of bullying. School districts must also implement programs and other initiatives to address bullying, respond to such conduct so as to not stigmatize a victim, and to make resources or referrals available to victims of bullying.

Any school district shall have jurisdiction to prohibit cyberbullying that originates on a school's campus or at a district activity, as described in the act, and a school district may discipline a student for such cyberbullying to the greatest extent allowed by law.

Each district must review its antibullying policy and revise as necessary. (Section 160.775)

These provisions are substantially similar to provisions contained in SB 1029 (2016), and are similar to SB 728 (2016), SB 748 (2016), HB 1384 (2016), SB 440 (2015), SB 161 (2015), SS/SCS/HB 458 (2015), SB 560 (2014), HB 1820 (2014), HB 2233 (2014), SB 284 (2013), HB 477 (2013), SB 799 (2012), HB 1049 (2012), SB 240 (2011), HB 460 (2011), HB 460 (2011), HB 273 (2011), SB 946 (2010),

SPONSOR: Allen

HANDLER: Schmitt

HB 2036 (2010), SB 132 (2009), HB 1751 (2008) and provisions contained in HCS/SB 147 (2011).

SUICIDE AWARENESS AND PREVENTION

Beginning in the 2017-2018 school year, any licensed educator may annually complete up to two hours of training or professional development in youth suicide awareness and prevention as part of the professional development hours required for State Board of Education certification.

The Department of Elementary and Secondary Education shall develop guidelines for training or professional development in youth suicide awareness and prevention. The Department shall also develop materials that may be used for such training or professional development.

Each district shall adopt a policy for youth suicide awareness and prevention by July 1, 2018. The Department develop a model policy by July 1, 2017, that districts may adopt. The Department shall cooperate, consult with, and seek input from organizations that have expertise in youth suicide awareness and prevention. By July 1, 2021, and at least every three years thereafter, the Department shall request information and seek feedback from districts on their experience with the policy for youth suicide awareness and prevention. The Department shall review this information and may use it to adapt the department's model policy. The Department shall post the information it receives from districts on its website. The Department shall not post any confidential information or any information that personally identifies a student or school employee. (Sections 170.047 and 170.048)

This provision is identical to SCS/SB 646 (2016) and to a provision contained in HCS/SCS/SB 904 (2016), SS/SCS/HCS/HB 2379 (2016), SB 1029 (2010), and SCS/HCS/HB 1583 (2016), and is substantially similar to HB 1546 (2016) and SB 328 (2015), and to a provision contained in SB 1029 (2016), HCS/SCS/SB 146 (2015), and SCS/SB 328 (2015).

JOSHUA NORBERG

*** **HB 1593** ***

SPONSOR: Crawford

HANDLER: Hegeman

HB 1593 - This act provides that the 10% per month penalty for which a collector or collector-treasurer is liable upon failure to make a payment due on settlement does not apply to collections related to taxes paid under protest or as part of a disputed assessment.

This act is identical to SB 897 (2016).

DOMENIC SITA

*** **HB 1599** ***

SPONSOR: Phillips

HANDLER: Sater

SCS/HCS/HB 1599 - Under current law, an original birth certificate for an adoptee may be opened by the state registrar upon receipt of a certified copy of a court of adoption order. This act adds another method to obtain a copy of the original birth certificate by the adoptee or the adoptee's attorney. In order to receive a copy of the original birth certificate, the adoptee must be at least 18, have been born in Missouri, and file a written application with proof of identity with the state registrar. The state registrar may require a fee and a waiting period identical to non-adopted persons who seek a copy of an original birth certificate. When the state registrar issues an uncertified copy of a birth certificate, such certificate shall contain a statement indicating that it is to be used for genealogical purposes only and not to

SPONSOR: Phillips
establish identity.

HANDLER: Sater

Before the completion of an adoption, a court shall make available to birth parents a contact preference form developed by the state registrar and provided by the Department of Health and Senior Services. If a birth parent chooses to fill out the form, the court clerk shall send the form with the certificate of decree of adoption to the state registrar to accompany the original birth certificate of the adoptee. Birth parents may update the form at any time upon request.

A birth parent may, at any time, indicate on the contact form filed with the state registrar as to whether they would prefer to be contacted by the adoptee or an intermediary. If both birth parents indicate that they would prefer not to be contacted, a copy of the original birth certificate shall not be released. If only one birth parent indicates a preference not to be contacted, his or her identifying information shall be redacted from the copy of the original birth certificate to be released.

A birth parent may indicate on a medical history form filed with the state registrar as to whether or not they have or prefer to provide any medical information. Contact preference forms and medical history forms shall be placed in a sealed envelope upon receipt and considered a confidential communication from the birth parent to the adoptee. If a birth parent indicates that he or she prefers not to be contacted, the adoptee may access a copy of the medical history form with identifying information redacted.

Original birth certificates issued under this act shall be issued beginning January 1, 2018. Adoptees born prior to 1941 shall have access to their original birth certificates beginning August 28, 2016.
SARAH HASKINS

SPONSOR: Alferman

HANDLER: Kraus

SS#2/SCS/HB 1631 - This act establishes photo identification requirements for voting.

General Requirements (Section 115.427.1)

Voters shall produce one of the following forms of identification prior to receiving a ballot:

- A nonexpired Missouri driver's license;
- A nonexpired or nonexpiring Missouri nondriver's license;
- Any identification containing a photograph issued by the Missouri National Guard, the United States armed forces, or the United States Department of Veterans Affairs; or
- A document issued by the United States or the state of Missouri containing the name of the voter which substantially conforms to the most recent signature in the individual's voter registration records, a photograph, and an expiration date or if expired, the expiration is after the date of the most recent general election.

Exception and Provisional Ballots

Individuals who do not possess a form of personal identification approved for voting have two options to cast a ballot, as follows.

Exception (Sections 115.427.2 and 115.427.3)

Those appearing without a form of personal identification approved for voting shall be allowed to cast a regular ballot, provided they execute an statement, under the penalty of perjury, which establishes that the individual:

SPONSOR: Alferman

HANDLER: Kraus

- 1) does not possess a form of personal identification approved for voting;
- 2) acknowledges that he or she is eligible to receive a free Missouri non-driver's license; and
- 3) acknowledges that an approved form of personal identification is required in order to vote.

Such statement shall be executed and sworn before the election official receiving the statement. Upon executing such statement, the individual shall be permitted to cast a regular ballot, provided such person presents one of the following forms of identification:

- Any ID issued by the State of Missouri, or an agency thereof;
- Any ID issued by the United States government or an agency thereof;
- Any ID issued by a college or university;
- A copy of a current utility bill, bank statement, paycheck, or other government document that contains the name and address of the individual; or
- Any other form of ID approved by the Secretary of State under rules promulgated under this act.

Provisional Ballots (Sections 115.427.2 and 115.427.4)

Any person who does not present a form of personal identification approved for voting and does not execute a statement may nevertheless cast a provisional ballot. Such ballot shall not be counted unless:

- Either the voter returns to the polling place during the polling hours with an approved form of personal identification, or the signature of the voter is verified with the signature on file with the election authority; and
- The provisional ballot otherwise qualifies to be counted under current law.

Notice Requirements (Section 115.427.5)

The Secretary of State shall provide advance notice of the identification requirements to be included in the election authority's elections notices on the official website of the Secretary of State.

Free ID's and Source Documents (Section 115.427.6)

The state and all fee offices shall provide at least one non-driver's license no cost to the voter, if desired in order to vote.

The state and all agencies of the state shall also provide one copy of each of the following, if needed, free of charge to any person seeking identification in order to vote:

- A birth certificate;
- A marriage license or certificate;
- A divorce decree;
- A certificate of decree of adoption;
- A court order changing the person's name;
- A social security card reflecting an updated name; and
- Naturalization papers or other documents from the United States Department of State proving citizenship.

Any person seeking such a document may request the Secretary of State to facilitate the acquisition of such documents. The Secretary of State is thereby required to pay the costs of such documents.

In the event that there is not a sufficient appropriation of state funds to implement the provisions of this act, then the personal identification requirements of the act shall not be enforced.

Contingency Clause (Section B)

SPONSOR: Alferman

HANDLER: Kraus

This act is contingent on the passage of a constitutional amendment establishing voter photo identification for elections. If the amendment is approved by the voters, the provisions of this act will become effective June 1, 2017.

This act is similar to SB 594 (2016), SB 170 (2015), HB 30 (2015), SB 511 (2014), HB 1073 (2014), SB 27 (2013), HCS/HB's 48 & 216 (2013), SCS/HB 1104 (2012), SCS/SB 442 (2012), HCS#2/SB 3 (2011), HCS/HB 329 (2011), HB 1966 (2010), SB 523 (2009), HB 1044 (2007), SB 596 (2007), HB 1927 (2006), HB 2158 (2006), and SB's 1014 & 730 (2006).

SCOTT SVAGERA

*** HB 1646 ***

SPONSOR: Swan

HANDLER: Riddle

SCS/HCS/HBs 1646, 2132, & 1621 - This act adds the subject of American civics to the exam on the Constitutions of the United States and the State of Missouri, American history, and American institutions that a student must pass to graduate from any public or private schools, other than private trade schools. (Section 170.011)

This act also establishes the Missouri Civics Education Initiative, which requires each student entering high school after July 1, 2017, to pass an exam on the provisions and principles of American civics. Such exam shall consist of one hundred questions similar to the questions used by the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services, and may be included in any other exam on the provisions and principles of the Constitutions of the United States and the State of Missouri, American history, and American institutions. (Section 170.345)

These provisions are substantially similar to SCS/SB 638 (2016).

This act also allows a school district to recognize a student's participation in the Constitution Project of the Missouri Supreme Court, as described in the act. (Section 170.350)

This provision is identical to HB 2186 (2016).

JOSHUA NORBERG

*** HB 1649 ***

SPONSOR: Haahr

HANDLER: Parson

SCS/HCS/HB 1649 - This act provides that a person who removes an unattended child from a locked car shall not be held liable for damages resulting from the removal.

In order to qualify for immunity the person must first determine that the car is locked and there is no other reasonable method to remove the child, have a good faith belief that the child is in imminent danger of suffering harm, contact emergency response personnel, wait with the child until emergency response personnel arrives to the scene, and only use the amount of force necessary to forcibly enter the car and remove the child.

This act is substantially similar to SB 896 (2016), and contains an emergency clause.

JESSI BAKER

*** HB 1681 ***

SPONSOR: Haahr

HANDLER: Dixon

HB 1681 - This act exempts yoga teacher training courses, programs, and schools from provisions regulating proprietary schools.

This act is identical to SB 941 (2016).

JOSHUA NORBERG

SPONSOR: Frederick

HANDLER: Wasson

SCS/HB 1682 - This act modifies provisions relating to SCID screening for newborns, palliative care, immunity from disciplinary action for the medical recommendation of hemp extract, licensure requirements for physicians, vision insurance, the dispensing of maintenance medication, and the use of restraint by physician assistants and assistant physicians in mental health facilities.

SEVERE COMBINED IMMUNODEFICIENCY - 191.332

The act requires the Department of Health and Senior Services, beginning January 1, 2017, and subject to appropriations, to expand current newborn screening requirements to include severe combined immunodeficiency (SCID), also known as bubble boy disease.

This provision is identical to a provision contained in HCS/HB 1387 (2016).

PALLIATIVE CARE - 191.1075, 191.1080, 191.1085

This act creates the "Missouri Palliative Care and Quality of Life Interdisciplinary Council," which shall consult with and advise the Department of Health and Senior Services on matters related to the establishment, maintenance, operation, and outcomes evaluation of palliative care initiatives in the state, as well as submit an annual report to the General Assembly assessing the availability of palliative care in the state for patients at early stages of serious disease and analyzing barriers to greater access to palliative care.

This act also creates the "Palliative Care Consumer and Professional Information and Education Program," which shall be designed to maximize the effectiveness of palliative care in the state by ensuring the public availability of comprehensive and accurate information about palliative care. The program shall encourage hospitals to have a palliative care presence on their intranet or internet website and to develop and distribute information about palliative care to patients.

These provisions expire on August 28, 2022.

These provisions are identical to provisions in SB 635 (2016), SBs 865 & 866 (2016), SB 608 (2016), HB 1994 (2016), and SCS/HB 808 (2015).

HEMP EXTRACT RECOMMENDATION - 192.947

Under the act, no individual or health care entity organized under the laws of the state shall be subject to any adverse action by the state, including civil or criminal prosecution, denial of any right or privilege, the imposition of a civil or administrative penalty or sanction, or disciplinary action by any accreditation or licensing board or commission if such individual or health care entity, in its normal course of business and within its applicable licenses and regulations, acts in good faith on any order, recommendation, or statement by a neurologist relating to the medical use and administration of hemp extract.

SPONSOR: Frederick

HANDLER: Wasson

This provision is substantially similar to provisions contained in SB 822 (2016) and HCS/HB 835 (2016).

MEDICAL PRACTICE FREEDOM ACT - 324.048

The act provides that licensure requirements for physicians, chiropractors, optometrists, and dentists shall be based on skill and academic competence, and licensure shall not be conditioned on participation in a health insurance plan, or a public health care system or service initiative.

EXAMINATION AND LICENSURE REQUIREMENTS FOR PHYSICIANS - 334.040, 334.280

Applicants for licensure as a physician or surgeon must provide proof of successful completion of the USMLE or the COMLEX, rather than just proof of completion. The act repeals the provision authorizing the State Board of Registration for the Healing Arts to determine the passing score of the USMLE.

The act removes the provision that states that in order for the Board to waive licensure requirements for an applicant who is licensed in another state the applicant must be certified by a certifying agency in the applicant's area of speciality.

The state shall not require adherence to the Federation of State Medical Boards' framework as a condition for physician license renewal or any form of specialty medical board certification to practice medicine within the state. The State Board of Registration for the Healing Arts or any other state agency shall not discriminate against physicians who do not maintain specialty medical board certification.

These provisions are identical to language in HB 1816 (2016), and similar to HB 2304 (2016), HB 2554 (2016), SB 772 (2016), HB 683 (2015), SB 411 (2015), SS/SB 400 (2015), and HB 671 (2015).

MAINTENANCE MEDICATION - 338.202

This act provides that a pharmacist may dispense varying quantities of maintenance medication per fill up to the total number of dosage units as authorized by the prescriber, unless the prescriber has specified that dispensing a prescription for maintenance medication in an initial amount is medically necessary. When the dispensing of the maintenance medication is based on refills then the pharmacist shall dispense no more than a 90 day supply and the patient must have already been prescribed the medication for 3 months.

This provision is similar to HB 2406 (2016) and to provisions contained in HB 1816 (2016), SB 608 (2016), HCS/SB 831 (2016), HCS/SB 864 (2016), and SB 865 (2016).

VISION INSURANCE - 376.685

This act prohibits an agreement, for the provision of services, between a health carrier or other insurer that writes vision insurance and an optometrist from requiring an optometrist to provide additional services or materials at a fee limited or set by the plan or carrier unless the services or materials are reimbursed as covered services under the contract. A provider is prohibited from charging more for services or materials that are not covered under a health benefit or vision plan than the usual and customary rate charged for those services or materials. The reimbursement paid by the health benefit or vision plan for covered services or materials must be reasonable and cannot provide nominal reimbursement in order to claim a service or material is a covered service. This act prohibits a vision care insurance policy or vision care discount plan that provides covered services for materials from having the effect, directly or indirectly, of limiting the choice of sources and suppliers of materials by a patient of a vision care provider. Nothing in this act shall prohibit an optometrist from contractually opting in to an

SPONSOR: Frederick

HANDLER: Wasson

optometric services discount plan sponsored by a stand-alone vision plan, medical plan, health benefit plan, or health insurance policy, notwithstanding any other provisions in the act.

This provision is identical to SCS/SB 830 (2016) and HB 2217 (2016) and similar to HB 202 (2015) and SB 692 (2014).

PRESCRIPTION EYE DROPS - 376.1237

The act also extends the sunset provision for coverage of early refills of prescription eye drops with the authorization of a health care provider from January 1, 2017, to January 1, 2020.

This provision is identical to provisions in HB 1816 (2016), HB 1852 (2016), SB 608 (2016), SB 635 (2016), HCS/SB 831 (2016), SB 865 (2016), SB 868 (2016), and SB 973 (2016).

USE OF RESTRAINT - 630.175

Under the act, physician assistants and assistant physicians with a supervision agreement with the attending physician are allowed to determine that the physical or chemical restraint, isolation, or seclusion of a patient in mental health facility or program is or is not necessary.

This provision is identical to provisions contained in HB 1816 (2016) and similar to SB 1056 (2016) and to provisions in HCS/SB 831 (2016).

JESSI BAKER

***** HB 1684 *****

SPONSOR: Fitzwater

HANDLER: Riddle

HCS/HB 1684 - This act allows cities, towns, or villages located in first or second class counties to consolidate if they have entered into certain intergovernmental agreements, if they are separated by less than 1 mile, and they are connected by at least 2 rights of way.

In addition, two or more municipalities in a third class county may consolidate despite being separated by up to 1.5 miles under this act.

This act is similar to SB 1047 (2016).

MEGHAN LUECKE

***** HB 1696 *****

SPONSOR: Rowland

HANDLER: Riddle

SCS/HCS/HB 1696 - Subject to appropriations, this act requires the Commission for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing to provide grants to certain organizations that provide services to deaf-blind children, adults, and service providers, as described in the act. The amount of grants awarded shall not exceed \$300,000 annually.

This act is identical to SCS/SB 1048 (2016).

JOSHUA NORBERG

***** HB 1698 *****

SPONSOR: Rowden

HANDLER: Sater

SPONSOR: Rowden

HANDLER: Sater

SCS/HB 1698 - This act establishes the "Meet in Missouri Act". Eligible local convention commissions may submit major convention plans to the director of the Department of Economic Development. If the plans are approved by the director, then a grant shall be paid from the newly created "Major Economic Convention Event in Missouri Fund" to the commission. The commission shall hold such funds until the major convention event has occurred and a required report has been submitted to the Department. Approved grant shall be disbursed from the general revenue fund subject to appropriation by the General Assembly. The General Assembly shall not appropriate more than \$3 million per year for any such grants.

A major convention plan shall be approved by the director until certain conditions, as described in the act, are met. These conditions require that the convention event will occur within five years from the application, that the commission is competing for the event against non-Missouri cities, and the economic benefit to the state exceeds the amount of the grant. The amount of any grant shall not exceed 50% of the cost of hosting the event, the positive net fiscal impact to General Revenue, or one million dollars, whichever is less.

At the conclusion of the event, the commission shall issue a report to the director detailing the final amount of convention costs incurred and actual attendance figures. If the final amount of convention costs is less than the amount of the grant, then the act sets forth the amounts that the commission must refund from the grant amount. If the actual attendance is lower than 85% of the projected attendance, the commission will be required to refund a portion of the grant. If the actual attendance is lower than 25% of the projected attendance, the commission will be required to refund the entire grant. A commission will not be required to refund a portion of the grant if low attendance is caused by man-made or other weather related disasters.

Any refunded amounts shall be returned to the fund and used for future grants. This act shall sunset 6 years after enactment unless reauthorized by an act of the General Assembly.

This act is similar to the perfected version of SCS/SB 800 (2016) & HB 1313 (2015).

DOMENIC SITA

SPONSOR: Remole

HANDLER: Emery

SCS/HCS/HB 1713 - This act modifies provisions relating to the regulation of water systems.

DESIGN-BUILD CONTRACTS(Section 67.5070) - This act authorizes any political subdivision to use a design-build contractor for wastewater and water treatment projects. The Department of Economic Development is required to consider design-build wastewater or water treatment projects when disbursing grants under the Community Development Block Grant program.

The Department of Natural Resources is prohibited from precluding design-build contracts from being considered for funding from the Water and Wastewater Loan Fund.

This provision is substantially similar to the perfected SCS/SB 781 (2016) and SB 398 (2015), and is similar to SB 789 (2016) and HB 1894 (2016).

MULTIPURPOSE WATER RESOURCES (Sections 256.437-256.447) - This act adds several provisions

SPONSOR: Remole

HANDLER: Emery

relating to multipurpose water resources. Under this act, the term "water resource project" shall mean a project containing planning, design, construction, or renovation of public water supply, flood control storage, or treatment or transmission facilities for public water supply. This act changes the name of the "Water Resource Program" to the "Multipurpose Water Resource Program", and changes the name of the "Multipurpose Water Resource Program Renewable Water Program Fund" to the "Multipurpose Water Resource Program Fund". Further, this act requires the Department of Natural Resources to establish rules by which water resource project sponsors can remit contributions to the Multipurpose Water Resource Program Fund who are awarded financial assistance from the Fund, and requires that any plan submitted to the Director of the Department of Natural Resources for the construction of a water resource project shall include a schedule, proposed by the sponsor, to remit contributions back to the Fund. Such contributions shall be used to administer the Fund, and to provide financial assistance under the Multipurpose Water Resource Act.

This provision is identical to provisions contained in HCS/SS/SCS/SB 704 (2016) and HCS/SS/SB 937 (2017), is substantially similar to a provision contained in the perfected SS#2/HCS/HB 1717 (2016), and is similar to SB 1120 (2016).

WATER FLUORIDATION (Section 640.136) - This act requires any public water system or public water supply district to notify the Department of Natural Resources, the Department of Health and Senior Services, and their customers if they intend to modify fluoridation levels of its water supply. The notification shall be in a time and manner as set forth in this act. If notification requirements are not observed by the system or district, they shall return fluoridation to its previous level until proper notification is provided. If the water system is investor-owned, the entity seeking to modify fluoridation is required to meet the requirements set forth in this act.

This provision is identical to SS#2/HCS/HB 1717 (2016), is substantially similar to HCS/SS/SB 476 (2015) and HCS/HB 119 (2015), and is similar to SCS/HCS/SB 1078 (2014).

CLEAN WATER COMMISSION (Section 644.021) - Currently, the Clean Water Commission is composed of 7 members, with 2 such members, but not more than 2, knowledgeable in agriculture, industry or mining, and no more than 4 members shall represent the public. Under this act, at least 2 members shall be knowledgeable in agriculture, industry or mining, and no more than 4 members shall represent the public.

This provision is identical to a provision contained in HCS/SS/SCS/SB 704 (2016) and HCS/SS/SB 937 (2016).

WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEMS (Section 644.200) - This act requires the Department of Natural Resources to provide municipalities served by a wastewater treatment system with information regarding system upgrade options to meet any new or existing discharge requirements. Further, the municipality may conduct an analysis of available options to meet any new or existing discharge requirements, with such analysis including an examination of the feasibility and the costs associated with each option. If upgrading or expanding the existing wastewater treatment system is feasible, cost effective, and will meet discharge requirements, the Department of Natural Resources shall allow the municipality to implement such option.

This provision contains an emergency clause.

SPONSOR: Remole

HANDLER: Emery

This provision is identical to a provision contained in SS#2/HCS/HB 1717 (2016).
KAYLA HAHN

SPONSOR: Lichtenegger

HANDLER: Wallingford

SS#2/HCS/HB 1717 - This act modifies provisions relating to water systems.

MULTIPURPOSE WATER RESOURCES (Sections 256.437-256.447) - This act adds several provisions relating to multipurpose water resources. Under this act, the term "water resource project" shall mean a project containing planning, design, construction, or renovation of public water supply, flood control storage, or treatment or transmission facilities for public water supply. This act changes the name of the "Water Resource Program" to the "Multipurpose Water Resource Program", and changes the name of the "Multipurpose Water Resource Program Renewable Water Program Fund" to the "Multipurpose Water Resource Program Fund". Further, this act requires the Department of Natural Resources to establish rules by which water resource project sponsors can remit contributions to the Multipurpose Water Resource Program Fund who are awarded financial assistance from the Fund, and requires that any plan submitted to the Director of the Department of Natural Resources for the construction of a water resource project shall include a schedule, proposed by the sponsor, to remit contributions back to the Fund. Such contributions shall be used to administer the Fund, and to provide financial assistance under the Multipurpose Water Resource Act.

This provision is substantially similar to a provision contained in the perfected SCS/HCS/HB 1713 (2016), HCS/SS/SCS/SB 704 (2016), and HCS/SS/SB 937 (2017), and is similar to SB 1120 (2016).

WATER FLUORIDATION (Section 640.136) - This act requires any public water system or public water supply district to notify the Department of Natural Resources, the Department of Health and Senior Services, and their customers if they intend to modify fluoridation levels of its water supply. The notification shall be in a time and manner as set forth in this act. If notification requirements are not observed by the system or district, they shall return fluoridation to its previous level until proper notification is provided. If the water system is investor-owned, the entity seeking to modify fluoridation is required to meet the requirements set forth in this act.

This provision is identical to SCS/HCS/HB 1713 (2016), is substantially similar to HCS/SS/SB 476 (2015) and HCS/HB 119 (2015), and is similar to SCS/HCS/SB 1078 (2014).

WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEMS (Section 644.200) - This act requires the Department of Natural Resources to provide municipalities served by a wastewater treatment system with information regarding system upgrade options to meet any new or existing discharge requirements. Further, the municipality may conduct an analysis of available options to meet any new or existing discharge requirements, with such analysis including an examination of the feasibility and the costs associated with each option. If upgrading or expanding the existing wastewater treatment system is feasible, cost effective, and will meet discharge requirements, the Department of Natural Resources shall allow the municipality to implement such option.

This provision contains an emergency clause.

This provision is identical to a provision contained in the perfected SCS/HCS/HB 1713 (2016).
KAYLA HAHN

SPONSOR: Dugger

HANDLER: Cunningham

HB 1721 - Under current law, a credit union supervisory committee is required to make a direct verification of members' share and loan accounts once every two years with a reasonable statistical sampling of members accounts being made in alternate years. This act removes that provision and instead requires that a credit union supervisory committee make a verification of members' share and loan accounts in the same manner and with the same frequency as required by federal law for federal credit unions.

This act is identical to a provision in SB 932 (2016).

SCOTT SVAGERA

SPONSOR: Davis

HANDLER: Kraus

SS/HB 1733 - This act modifies provisions regarding the regulation of vehicles.

PERMANENT TRAILER REGISTRATION - Section 301.067

This act removes the requirement that a trailer or semitrailer must be coupled to a towing vehicle in a particular manner in order to be eligible for permanent registration and changes the supervising department for such registration from the Motor Carrier and Railroad Safety Division of the Department of Economic Development to the Highways and Transportation Commission of the Department of Transportation. This provision is identical to SB 640 (2016) and a provision contained in HCS/SS/SCS/SB 278 (2015).

EMERGENCY VEHICLES - Section 304.022

This act amends the definition of "emergency vehicle" as it relates to traffic regulations to include any vehicle owned and operated by the civil support team of the Missouri National Guard while in response to or during operations involving specified substances, in support of official requests from the state involving unknown substances or hazardous materials, or as may be requested by the appropriate state agency acting on behalf of the Governor.

SCHOOL BUS DRIVER ENDORSEMENTS - 302.276

Currently, school bus driver endorsements shall not be issued or renewed for applicants whose driving record shows that such applicant's privilege to operate a motor vehicle has been suspended, revoked or disqualified or whose driving record shows a history of moving vehicle violations, to the best of the Director of the Department of Revenue's knowledge. This act requires that any school bus driver endorsement holder have such endorsement immediately revoked upon a second suspension or revocation of their license or driving privilege and shall remain ineligible for any future school bus endorsement.

AUTOCYCLES - 304.005

This act defines an autocycle as a three wheeled motor vehicle on which drivers and passengers ride in a completely enclosed, tandem seating area that is controlled with a steering wheel and pedals and contains additional safety and equipment requirements. Autocycle operators are exempted from the motorcycle helmet requirement with specific safety equipment requirements. This act also requires autocycle operators to have a driver's license without requiring a motorcycle or motortricycle license or endorsement.

This provision is identical to SB 659 (2016) and HCS/HB 1732 (2016) and is substantially similar to

SPONSOR: Davis

HANDLER: Kraus

SB 344 (2015) and similar to SB 596 (2014), SB 503 (2014), and provisions in SS/SCS/HCS/HB 1124 (2014).

BUS LENGTH - 304.170

Currently, no bus may exceed 45 feet in length except with safety bumpers. This act allows articulated buses, or buses having two or more sections connected by a joint, to be up to 60 feet in length not including safety bumpers which may extend 1 foot in both the front and rear.

CRIME OF LEAVING THE SCENE OF AN ACCIDENT - 577.060

Currently, leaving the scene of an accident is a Class D felony if physical injury was caused to another party. Beginning in 2017, when the revisions to the Criminal Code take effect, the penalty is a Class E felony. Under this act, it is a Class C felony if the accident resulted in death, and, beginning in 2017, it will be a Class D felony if the accident resulted in death. This provision is identical to HB 2551 (2016).

JIM ERTLE

SPONSOR: Shull

HANDLER: Wieland

HB 1763 - This act requires all workers' compensation large deductible claims which are also covered claims to be turned over to the responsible guaranty association, unless otherwise stipulated by the guaranty association. However, in the event that an insured pays a deductible claim pursuant to an agreement with a guaranty association, no receiver or guaranty association shall have any obligation to pay such claim or reimburse the insured.

The act entitles guaranty associations to reimbursement, subject to any reasonable and actual expenses recovered by the receiver, from the insured for payment of deductible claims in the event that the insurer would have been entitled to such reimbursement. If the guaranty association is not reimbursed, they are entitled to assert a claim for the amount owed in subsequent disciplinary proceedings.

The receiver is required to take all commercially reasonable actions to collect reimbursements for deductible claims and bill the insured for such reimbursement. Insolvency of the insurer or its inability to perform its obligations under the policy is not a defense to the insured's failure to reimburse, except in the case in the case of gross negligence or an allegation of improper handling or payment of a deductible claim.

The act requires receivers to utilize collateral, if available, to secure the insured's obligations to fund or reimburse deductible claims or other secured obligations. The act sets out the procedures for satisfying claims with collateral.

The provisions of this act are only applicable to workers' compensation large deductible policies issued by an insurer subject to delinquency proceedings. Moreover, only the court having jurisdiction over the delinquency proceedings shall have jurisdiction over the provisions of this act.

This act contains an emergency clause.

This act is identical to SB 960 (2016) and similar to SB 402 (2015), and HB 609 (2015).
SCOTT SVAGERA

SPONSOR: Cornejo

HANDLER: Dixon

SS/HCS/HB 1765 - This act creates regulations for commercial receiverships and powers of appointment. It also exempts firearms from bankruptcy proceedings and modifies provisions regarding wills and trusts. The act establishes a two year statute of limitations for claims of negligence against mental health professionals.

ADMINISTRATION OF ESTATES - 404.717, 456.3-304, 456.4B-411, 456.590, 456.7-706, 469.467, 473.050

Currently, if an attorney in fact or his or her successor, appointed to act as agent pursuant to a written power of attorney, acts in bad faith, fraudulently or dishonestly then the attorney in fact shall be liable to the principal or the principal's successors in interest for damages as well as attorney's fees. This act provides that the attorney in fact shall be liable if she or he engages in willful misconduct or fraud or acts with willful disregard for the purposes, terms, or conditions of the power of attorney. For the purposes of the act "successors in interest" include those who can prove that they have been damaged as a result of the attorney in fact's actions.

The act provides that when a noncharitable irrevocable trust is modified or terminated without a court order pursuant to current law, a beneficiary, who is not a qualified beneficiary, may be represented in such nonjudicial proceedings by a qualified beneficiary who has substantially identical interests.

Under current law, a court may modify or terminate a noncharitable irrevocable trust which became irrevocable on or after January 1, 2005, upon finding that the interests of nonconsenting beneficiaries will be protected, and terminating or modifying the trust does not affect the material purpose of the trust. This act provides that a court may modify or terminate all noncharitable irrevocable trusts, which meet such conditions.

The act also repeals a provision of law regarding the termination and modification of a trust instrument that became irrevocable prior to January 1, 2005.

Under current law, a settlor, cotrustee, or a qualified beneficiary may request the court to remove a trustee or the trustee may be removed by the court's own initiative. This act specifies that a court may also replace the trustee. When a corporation is the trustee being removed the successor trustee shall be selected by the court.

The act provides that the Principal and Income Act shall apply to every trust or decedent's estate existing on or after August 28, 2001, rather than solely to those trusts or decedents' estates existing on August 28, 2001.

Current law provides that for letters of administration to be issued an application must be made to the court within one year of the death of the decedent. This act provides that this time limit rule applies on the issuance of letters of administration except as provided under current law that when a will is presented to the probate court within the proper time limits, then administration may be granted on the will at any time after presentation.

These provisions are identical to provisions in HCS/SB 577 (2016), HB 2105 (2016), and HCS/SS/SCS/SB 698 (2016).

UNIFORM POWERS OF APPOINTMENT ACT - 404.710, 456.970 - 456.1135, 456.5-508

This act creates the Missouri Uniform Powers of Appointment Act, and unless provided in the terms

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HANDLER: Dixon

of an instrument creating a power of appointment the act shall be the law governing powers of appointment.

A power of appointment is a power enabling a person, known as the powerholder, to designate a recipient of an ownership interest in property subject to the power of appointment, known as appointive property. A power of appointment is created when a document or instrument, such as a trust or a will, manifests the donor's intent to create in a powerholder a power of appointment over the appointive property exercisable in favor of a permissible appointee. A donor is defined in the act as a person who creates the power of appointment, and a permissible appointee is a person in whose favor a powerholder may exercise a power of appointment. A power of appointment cannot be created in an individual who is deceased, but may be created in an unborn or an unascertained powerholder.

A powerholder cannot transfer a power of appointment, and the power to direct the assets lapses upon his or her death. However, a general power of appointment may provide that the power shall survive and pass to the powerholder's personal representative, if the powerholder dies after receiving the general power, and the powerholder did exercise, release, or disclaim the power within the applicable time limits. If this happens then the personal representative may either exercise the power in favor of the powerholder's estate if the estate is a permissible appointee, or disclaim the power. The act sets forth circumstances under which a personal representative may or may not be individually held liable for actions or inactions regarding the power of appointment.

The general rule of construction is that a power of appointment is presently exercisable, exclusionary, and general unless the terms of the instrument specify otherwise.

A donor may only revoke or amend a power of appointment if the instrument creating the power is revocable or the donor reserves a power of revocation or amendment in the instrument.

A residuary clause in a powerholder's will or a comparable clause in the powerholder's revocable trust does not manifest an intent to exercise a power of appointment, unless the power is a general power exercisable in favor of the powerholder's estate, there is no gift-in-default clause, and the powerholder did not release the power.

Unless the terms of the instrument indicate otherwise, a blanket-exercise clause extends to a power of appointment acquired after the powerholder executed the instrument containing the blanket-exercise clause. If the powerholder is also the donor of the power then the blanket-exercise clause only extends to the power if there is not a gift-in-default clause or the gift-in-default clause is ineffective.

A powerholder of a general power of appointment that permits appointment to the powerholder or the powerholder's estate may make any appointment. However, a powerholder of a general power of appointment that permits appointment only to the creditors of the powerholder or the powerholder's estate may appoint only to those creditors. The powerholder of a nongeneral power may make an appointment in any form in favor of a permissible appointee, create a general power in a permissible appointee, or create a nongeneral power in any person to appoint to permissible appointees of the original nongeneral power.

The act prohibits an appointment to a deceased appointee, but a powerholder of a nongeneral power may exercise the power in favor of descendant of a deceased permissible appointee.

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If a powerholder of a general power of appointment makes an ineffective appointment then either the gift-in-default clause controls the disposition of the appointed property or if there is no such clause then the property passes to the powerholder if he or she is a permissible appointee. If the powerholder is not a permissible appointee then the property passes to the powerholder's estate if the estate is a permissible appointee. If neither option is available then the property passes under a reversionary interest to the donor.

Likewise, if the powerholder releases or fails to exercise a general power of appointment then the gift-in-default clause controls the disposition of the unappointed property or if one does not exist then such property shall pass to the powerholder, the powerholder's estate, or under a reversionary interest to the donor.

When a powerholder makes an appointment to a taker in default of appointment who would have taken the property under a gift-in-default clause if the appointment had not occurred, then the power of appointment is deemed not to have been exercised, and the taker in default takes under the clause.

A powerholder may revoke or amend an exercise of a power of appointment at any time before the exercise becomes effective to transfer property to the appointee. A powerholder may also disclaim all or part of a power of appointment or release a power of appointment in whole or in part. A permissible appointee, appointee, or taker in default of appointment may disclaim all or part of an interest in appointive property.

A powerholder of a presently exercisable power may contract to make or not to make an appointment if the contract does not confer a benefit on an impermissible appointee. If the power of appointment is not presently exercisable then the powerholder may contract to exercise or not to exercise the power only if the powerholder is also the donor and has reserved the power in a revocable trust. The remedy for a powerholder's breach of contract to appoint or not to appoint property is damages payable from the appointive property or specific performance of the contract.

If a donor fraudulently transfers appointive property, retaining a power of appointment, then the appointive property may be subject to a claim of the donor/powerholder's creditor under the Uniform Fraudulent Transfer Act. Such appointive property is not subject to a claim of a creditor of the powerholder to the extent the powerholder irrevocably appointed the property in favor of a person other than the powerholder, and if the power is not presently exercisable. Appointive property subject to a general power of appointment created by the powerholder is subject to a claim of a creditor to the same extent as if the powerholder owned the appointive property and the power is presently exercisable.

Appointive property subject to a presently exercisable general power of appointment not created by the powerholder is subject to a claim of a creditor of the powerholder to the extent the powerholder's property is insufficient. However, if the appointive property is subject to testamentary or not presently exercisable general power of appointment then the property is not subject to a claim of a creditor of the powerholder.

In situations where the appointive property is subject to a nongeneral power of appointment then the property is exempt from a claim of a creditor of the powerholder, unless there is a fraudulent transfer.

The act provides that the provisions regarding rights of creditors does not limit the ability of a creditor to reach a beneficial interest as provided in the Missouri Uniform Trust Code.

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HANDLER: Dixon

The act applies to a power of appointment created before, on, or after the act's effective date. The act shall apply to judicial proceedings concerning a power of appointment commenced before the effective date of the act unless the court finds the application of a particular provision would interfere substantially with the conduct of the proceeding or prejudice a right of a party.

The act also modifies existing law regarding power of attorney by specifying that the authority of an attorney in fact authorized in the power of attorney to disclaim a gift or devise of property to or for the benefit of the principal includes the ability of the attorney in fact to disclaim or release any power of appointment granted to the principal and to disclaim all or part of the principal's interest in appointive property. A power of attorney can also grant an attorney in fact the authority to exercise, revoke or amend the release of, or contract to exercise any power of appointment granted to the principal.

The act repeals provisions which provide that a creditor may not attach trust property or beneficial interests subject to the power of appointment, obtain a court order forcing judicial sale, compel the exercise of the power, or reach the trust property by any other means.

These provisions are substantially similar to SB 576 (2016) and to provisions contained in HB 2106 (2016).

RESPITE CARE - 475.125

The act provides that a court's orders for the management of the estate of a protectee may include respite care.

This provision is identical to a provision in HCS/SB 577 (2016), SCS/HCS/HB 1433 (2016), HCS/HB 2332 (2016), and HCS/SS/SCS/SB 698 (2016).

BANKRUPTCY - 513.430

The act allows a person to exempt firearms, firearm accessories and ammunition, not to exceed \$1,500, from attachment in bankruptcy proceedings.

This provision is identical to a provision in CCS/HCS/SCS/SB 578 (2016).

COMMERCIAL RECEIVERSHIP ACT - 515.500 - 515.665

The act grants the court authority to appoint a receiver whenever the court deems necessary. A receiver shall have the duty to keep and preserve any money deposited with the court, and any property and business or business interests entrusted to the receiver pending any legal or equitable action concerning such money, property, or business interest. The appointment of a receiver may be sought as an independent claim and remedy, and does not need to be in addition to another legal claim. A debtor and all parties to the action shall receive seven days' notice of any application for the appointment of a receiver. Notice shall also be given to all other parties in interest.

Where a receiver has been appointed in a foreign jurisdiction with respect to the debtor's property and upon the application by the receiver appointed in the foreign jurisdiction or any party to that foreign action, the court shall appoint as receiver of the debtor's property located in this state the same person. Following the appointment, the court shall give effect to orders or judgments of the court in the foreign jurisdiction affecting the property in this state unless to do so would be manifestly unjust or inequitable.

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The order appointing a receiver must describe the property by category, individual items, or both if the receiver is to take charge of less than substantially all of the debtor's property. The receiver will be deemed a general receiver with authority to take charge over all of the debtor's property unless expressly stated otherwise in the order.

According to the act, a receiver is either a general receiver or a limited receiver depending on how much possession and control over the debtor's property the court grants the receiver.

Within ten business days of the appointment of a receiver or the conversion of a limited receiver to a general receiver, the receiver shall give notice of the appointment or conversion to all interested parties including the Secretary of State or the state and federal taxing authorities. The act provides the content of such notice and states that the notice must be sent by first class mail. Additionally, a general receiver must publish notice of the receivership in a newspaper of general circulation in the county in which estate property is located once a week for three weeks. A debtor must cooperate with all reasonable requests for information by the receiver in order to assist in satisfying the notice requirements.

Any person may serve as a receiver unless the person has been found guilty of a felony, is party to the action, is related to the debtor or is a partner, director, attorney, employee, or creditor of the debtor, has an interest materially adverse to the interests of persons affected by the receivership, or is a sheriff of any county. A receiver must execute a bond with one or more sureties approved by the court and in an amount specified by the court.

As of the time of appointment, a receiver has the same powers and priority as a creditor that obtained a judicial lien on all of the debtor's property that is subject to the receivership, but must satisfy real property recording requirements as established in the act.

The court has exclusive authority over the receiver, and exclusive possession and control of all real property and all tangible and intangible personal property in which the receiver has been appointed to keep and preserve. The court also has exclusive authority to determine all controversies relating to the collection, preservation, application and distribution of all property, and all claims against the receiver arising out of the exercise of the receiver's performance of duties.

The act specifies the powers and authority of a receiver which include paying expenses incidental to the preservation and use of estate property, performing all duties associated with operating a business in the ordinary course of operation, intervening in any action in which a claim is asserted against the debtor, seeking advice from the court about a course of action, and obtaining appraisals of estate property. Additional powers may be granted to the receiver by statute, court rule, or by the court.

A receiver may demand that a person turn over any estate property that is within the possession or control of that person. A receiver may seek to compel turnover of estate property, and unless a bona fide dispute over the receiver's right to possession of the estate property exists, failure to relinquish possession of the property is punishable as contempt.

A debtor must make available for inspection by a general receiver all information and data as established by the act, and must cooperate fully with the receiver in the administration of the estate and discharge of the receiver's duties. After the appointment of a general receiver, the debtor must file with the court and submit to the receiver certain information including a list of all known creditors and a true list of all estate property.

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A general receiver must file with the court a monthly report of the receiver's operations and financial affairs, and a limited receiver shall file all reports as the court requires.

The order of appointing a general receiver shall operate as a stay of certain actions as specified in the act, but shall not operate as a stay of criminal proceedings against the debtor; actions establishing paternity, or actions modifying or enforcing alimony, maintenance or support orders; any act to perfect or to maintain the perfection of an interest in estate property; an action by a governmental unit to enforce its police or regulatory power; the enforcement of a judgment obtained in an action by a governmental unit to enforce its police or regulatory power; the exercise of a right of setoff; or any action pending in another court.

A public utility providing service to estate property must provide fifteen days notice, or notice as required by the Public Service Commission for a customer of that class, before altering or discontinuing service to the estate property. Additionally, the court may prohibit the alteration or cessation of utility service if the receiver can furnish adequate assurance of payment for service. Any public utility regulated by the Public Service Commission which does not provide notice or comply with the court's order is subject to the appropriate remedial measures by the Commission. A receiver may bring an action to enforce compliance with this act against any utility not regulated by the Public Service Commission which does not provide notice or comply with the court's order.

A receiver may assume or reject any executory contract or unexpired lease of the debtor upon order of the court following notice and a hearing. Any obligation or liability incurred by a general receiver on account of the receiver's assumption of the executory contract or unexpired lease shall be treated as an expense of the receivership, and rejection of a contract or lease is to be treated as a breach of contract or lease occurring immediately prior to the receiver's appointment.

If a receiver is authorized to operate the debtor's business or manage the debtor's property, the receiver may obtain unsecured credit and incur unsecured debt in the ordinary course of business as an administrative expense. The receiver may obtain credit or incur debt other than in the ordinary course of business with the authorization of the court and following notice and a hearing.

The act grants a receiver the right to sue and be sued without leave of court in all circumstances necessary for the receivership. A judgment against a general receiver or the debtor is not a lien on estate property and no executions shall be issued on such property.

A receiver and the agents, attorneys, and employees of the receivership shall have judicial immunity for acts and omissions committed in connection with official duties on behalf of the court and within the scope of the appointment. A person may bring an action against a receiver or the agents, attorneys, and employees of the receivership only after filing an application with the court and the court granting such application after notice and hearing.

With the court's approval, the receiver may employ attorneys, accountants, appraisers, auctioneers, or other professionals to assist the receiver. The receiver and any professionals employed must maintain itemized billing records.

Creditors and parties of interest and other persons submitting written claims in the receivership are bound by the acts of the receiver and court orders relating to the receivership regardless of whether the

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person is a party to the receivership action. The receiver shall maintain a master mailing list of all parties and parties in interest that file and serve a notice of appearance in the receivership. All persons on the master list must be given thirty days notice prior to certain hearings and other proceedings specified in the act.

Certain claims shall be in the form as required by the act, served on the receiver, and filed with the court. The claims administration process shall be administered by a general receiver and may be administered by a limited receiver when ordered by the court.

Prior to the entry of an order approving the general receiver's final report, the receiver or any party in interest may file with the court an objection to a claim. A copy of the objection shall be mailed to the creditor who has thirty days to file with the court suggestions in support of the claim. The act establishes the order of priority on a pro rata basis for the distribution of claims not disallowed by the court.

The court shall remove or replace the receiver if the receiver fails to preform the duties prescribed under the act or ordered by the court.

Upon distribution of all property of the estate or completion of the receiver's duties, the receiver shall file a motion with the court to be discharged. The receiver's final report and accounting which includes all receipts and disbursements of the estate shall be included in the petition for discharge and filed with the court.

The above provisions regarding commercial receivership are identical to provisions contained in CCS/HCS/SCS/SB 578 (2016) and are similar to SB 216 (2015).

These provisions are identical to provisions in CCS/HCS/SCS/SB 578 (2016) and similar to provisions in HB 2506 (2016) and SCS/HB 2590 (2016).

NEGLIGENCE SUITS AGAINST MENTAL HEALTH PROFESSIONALS - 516.105

This act provides that all actions against mental health professionals for damages for malpractice or negligence related to health care shall be brought within two years from the date of occurrence of the act, with exceptions as provided in the act.

This provision is identical to HB 1619 (2016), HB 108 (2015), and provisions in SCS/HCS/HB 807 (2015) and HCS/SCS/SB 340 (2015).

INDIVIDUALS LATER DETERMINED TO BE INNOCENT - 650.058

The act modifies the definition of "actually innocent" for an individual who was found guilty of a felony and later determined innocent and qualifies for payments of restitution. Currently, to be considered actually innocent the individual must have not been serving any term of a sentence for any other crime concurrently with the sentence for which he or she is determined innocent, unless the concurrent sentence was due to parole revocation in connection with the crime for which the person has been exonerated. The act adds that when a court's stated reason for revocation is the conviction for the crime for which the person is later determined to be innocent such order shall be conclusive evidence that the parole was revoked in connection with the crime for which the person has been exonerated, regardless of any other basis which may exist for the revocation.

This provision is identical to HB 2585 (2016) and to provisions contained in HCS/SS/SCS/SB 663

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(2016).
JESSI BAKER

HANDLER: Dixon

SPONSOR: Koenig

HANDLER: Wasson

SS/SCS/HB 1816 - This act modifies provisions relating to health care professionals and prescription refills.

HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONALS WORKFORCE DATA COLLECTION - 324.001

This act provides that the State Board of Nursing, Board of Pharmacy, Missouri Dental Board, State Committee of Psychologists, State Board of Chiropractic Examiners, State Board of Optometry, State Board of Occupational Therapy, and State Board of Registration for the Healing Arts may enter into contractual agreements with the Department of Health and Senior Services, public institutions of higher education, and nonprofit entities in order to collect and analyze workforce data from its licensees for the purpose of future workforce planning and to assess the accessibility and availability of qualified health care services and practitioners in Missouri.

Data collection is controlled by the applicable state board requesting the collection, and the boards may release identifying data to the contractor to facilitate data analysis of the health care workforce. The data collected is the property of the board requesting the data, and shall be maintained as provided in existing law. Data shall only be released in the aggregate form in a manner that cannot be used to identify a specific individual. A board cannot request or collect income or other financial earnings information. Contractors shall maintain the confidentiality of data received and shall not release any data without approval from the applicable board.

This provision is identical to HCS/HB 1850 (2016) and HCS/SB 831 (2016), substantially similar to a provision in HCS/HB 1465 (2016) and CCS/HCS/SB 635 (2016), and is similar to HCS/HB 112 (2015), HCS/SCS/SB 197 (2015), HCS/SCS/SB 230 (2015), and HCS/SS/SCS/SB 354 (2015).

LICENSURE REQUIREMENTS FOR PHYSICIANS - 334.040, 334.285

The act provides that applicants for licensure as a physician or surgeon must provide proof of successful completion of the USMLE or the COMLEX, rather than just proof of completion. The act repeals the provision authorizing the Board of Registration for the Healing Arts to determine the passing score of the USMLE. Currently, an applicant must pass all three steps of the USMLE within seven years with no more than three attempts on any step. This act adds that an applicant who took the COMLEX must also take all three steps in 7 years with no more than three attempts on any step.

The act removes the provision that states that in order for the Board to waive licensure requirements for an applicant who is licensed in another state the applicant must be certified by a certifying agency in the applicant's area of specialty.

The state shall not require adherence to the Federation of State Medical Boards' framework as a condition for physician license renewal or any form of specialty medical board certification to practice medicine within the state. The State Board of Registration for the Healing Arts or any other state agency shall not discriminate against physicians who do not maintain specialty medical board certification.

These provisions are identical to provisions in SCS/HB 1682 (2016) and similar to SCS/SB 772 (2016), HB 2304 (2016), HB 2554 (2016), HB 683 (2015), SB 411 (2015), SS/SB 400 (2015), and HB

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HANDLER: Wasson

671 (2015).

PHYSICAL THERAPIST COMPACT - 334.1200 - 334.1233

The act creates a physical therapist compact. To participate in the compact a state must 1) participate in the Physical Therapy Compact Commission's data system; 2) have a mechanism in place for receiving and investigating complaints; 3) notify the Commission of any adverse action regarding a licensee; 4) implement a criminal background check; 5) comply with the rules of the Commission; 6) use a recognized national examination as a requirement for licensure; and 7) have continuing education as a requirement for license renewal.

A member state shall grant the compact privilege to a licensee holding a valid license in another member state. In order to have a compact privilege a licensee must 1) have an unencumbered license in his or her home state; 2) have not had any adverse action against the license in the previous 2 years; 3) notify the Commission that he or she is seeking compact privilege within a remote state; 4) pay a fee; 5) meet any jurisprudence requirements established by the remote state; and 6) report to the Commission adverse action taken by a nonmember state within 30 days from the date the adverse action is taken. The compact privilege is valid until the expiration date of the home license. The licensee providing physical therapy in a remote state is subject to the laws and regulations of the remote state. If a home state license is encumbered then the licensee shall lose the compact privilege until certain conditions are met as established in the act.

A remote state has the authority to take adverse action against a licensee's compact privilege in that state, but only a home state may impose adverse action against a license issued by the home state. Additionally, any member state may investigate violations of physical therapy statutes and rules in any other member state in which a physical therapist holds a license or compact privilege. Member states may also participate in joint investigations of licensees.

The act creates the Physical Therapy Compact Commission. Each member state shall have one delegate who shall be a current member of the member state's licensing board. The Commission shall establish bylaws and promulgate rules, which shall have the force and effect of law and shall be binding in all member states. Within the Commission, there is an executive board composed of 9 members with the authority to act on behalf of the Commission. The Commission may collect an annual assessment from each member state or impose fees on other parties to cover the cost of the operations and activities of the Commission and its staff.

The Commission shall develop, maintain, and use a coordinated database and reporting system containing licensure, adverse action, and investigative information on all licensed individuals in member states. Member states are required to submit a uniform data set to the data system on all individuals to whom the compact is applicable. The data shall include 1) identifying information; 2) licensure data; 3) adverse actions against the licensee or compact privilege; 4) nonconfidential information related to alternative program participation; 5) denial of application for licensure; and 6) any other information that may facilitate the administration of the compact.

If a member state defaults in its performance of its obligations under the compact or promulgated rules then the defaulting state may be terminated from the compact as provided in the act.

The compact shall not become effective until ten states enact the compact into law.

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These sections are identical to sections in HCS/HB 1465 (2016), CCS/HCS/SCS/SB 973, HB 2328 (2016), CCS #2/HCS/SS/SB 608 (2016), CCS/HCS/SB 635 (2016), HCS/SB 831 (2016), HCS/SB 835 (2016), and HCS/SCS/SB 836 (2016).

NURSING EDUCATION INCENTIVE PROGRAM - 335.203

Currently, the Nursing Education Incentive Program is administered by the Department of Higher Education. This act makes the State Board of Nursing the administrative agency responsible for implementing the program.

This provision is substantially similar to a provision in HCS/SB 835 (2016) and HCS/SB 831 (2016).

NURSING LICENSURE COMPACT - 335.360 - 335.415

This act establishes a new nursing licensure compact in which states who are members of the compact, known as party states, may issue multistate nursing licenses for the practice of registered, licensed practical, or vocational nursing. A multistate nursing license shall authorize a nurse to practice under a multistate licensure privilege in each party state. The act does not affect the requirements established by a party state for the issuance of a single-state license.

This compact shall become effective and binding on the earlier of the date of legislative enactment of this compact by no less than twenty-six states or December 31, 2018. All party states to this compact that were also parties to the prior nurse licensure compact shall be deemed to have withdrawn from the prior compact within six months after the effective date of this compact.

Under the act, a party state must adopt procedures for considering the criminal history of applicants for an initial multistate license, and require an applicant for multistate licensure to 1) meet certain educational requirements as specified in the act, 2) pass the NCLEX-RN or NCLEX-PN examination, 3) hold or be eligible for an active, unencumbered license, 4) submit fingerprints for a criminal background check, 5) not have been convicted of a felony or a misdemeanor related to the practice of nursing, or enrolled in an alternative licensure disciplinary program, and 6) have a valid Social Security number.

A nurse practicing in a party state, not his or her home state, is subject to the jurisdiction of the licensing board, courts, and laws, of the party state in which the client is located at the time service is provided. A party state may take adverse action against a nurse's multistate licensure privilege, and shall notify the administrator of the coordinated licensure information system of any disciplinary action. The administrator shall then inform the licensee's home state of any such action by another state against the licensee.

All party states shall participate in a coordinated licensure information system, which shall include information on the licensure and disciplinary history of each nurse, and shall be administered by a nonprofit organization composed of and controlled by the party states' licensing boards. Any personally identifiable information obtained from the coordinated licensure information system by a party state licensing board shall not be shared with non-party states or disclosed to other entities or individuals except to the extent permitted by the laws of the party state contributing the information.

A nurse who holds a multistate license issued by his or her home state on the effective date the compact may retain and renew the multistate license issued by the current home state. However, a nurse who changes primary state of residence after the effective date of the compact shall meet the requirements to obtain a multistate license from a new home state. A nurse may hold a multistate license issued by the

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home state, in only one party state at a time. If a nurse moves to a new party state, he or she must apply for licensure in the new home state, and the multistate license issued by the prior home state will be deactivated. If a nurse moves to a non-party state then the multistate license issued by the prior home state will convert to a single-state license, valid only in the prior home state.

The licensing board of each state shall have the authority to take disciplinary action against a nurse's multistate licensure privilege to practice within the party state, but only the home state shall have the power to take adverse action against a nurse's license issued by the home state.

The Interstate Commission of Nurse Licensure Compact Administrators, composed of one designee from each party state, shall have the authority to promulgate uniform rules to implement and administer the compact. Such rules shall be binding in all party states and have force and effect of law. The act sets forth procedures and requirements that the Commission must follow in order to exercise its rulemaking powers. The Commission shall meet at least once a year and the meetings shall be open to the public. The Commission shall establish bylaws or rules to govern its conduct which shall be published on the Commission's website.

If the Commission determines that a party state has defaulted in the performance of its responsibilities under the Compact and fails to cure such default, then the party state's membership in the Compact shall be terminated upon an affirmative vote of the members of the Commission.

This act shall become effective upon notification to the Revisor of Statutes by the Commission that no less than twenty-six states have enacted the Compact, or December 31, 2018, whichever occurs earlier.

These provisions are substantially similar to SB 985 (2016) and identical to provisions in HCS/HB 1465 (2016), CCS #2/HCS/SS/SB 608 (2016), CCS/HCS/SB 635 (2016), HCS/SB 831 (2016), and HCS/SB 835 (2016).

OPTOMETRY STUDENTS - 336.020

The act provides that the statutory prohibition of the unlawful practice of optometry shall not apply to students enrolled in an accredited school of optometry training under the direct supervision of a licensed physician or optometrist.

This provision is similar to HB 2153 (2016) and identical to provisions in HCS/SB 831 (2016), HCS/SCS/SB 836 (2016), and HCS/SB 835 (2016).

MAINTENANCE MEDICATION - 338.202

This act provides that a pharmacist may dispense varying quantities of maintenance medication per fill up to the total number of dosage units as authorized by the prescriber, unless the prescriber has specified that dispensing a prescription for maintenance medication in an initial amount is medically necessary. When the dispensing of the maintenance medication is based on refills then the pharmacist shall dispense no more than a 90 day supply and the patient must have already been prescribed the medication for 3 months.

This provision is identical to provisions in CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SBs 865 & 866, CCS/HCS/SCS/SB 973 (2016), CCS #2/HCS/SS/SB 608 (2016), HCS/SB 831 (2016), HCS/SB 864 (2016), and similar to SCS/HB 1682 (2016) and HB 2406 (2016).

SPONSOR: Koenig

HANDLER: Wasson

EARLY REFILLS OF PRESCRIPTION EYE DROPS - 376.1237

The act extends the sunset provision for coverage of early refills of prescription eye drops from January 1, 2017, to January 1, 2020.

This provision is identical to provisions in CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SBs 865 & 866 (2016), HB 1852 (2016), CCS #2/HCS/SS/SB 608 (2016), CCS/HCS/SB 635 (2016), HCS/SB 831 (2016), SCS/HB 1682 (2016), SB 868 (2016), and CCS/HCS/SCS/SB 973 (2016).

USE OF RESTRAINT BY A PHYSICIAN ASSISTANT OR ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN - 630.175

The act allows a physician assistant or an assistant physician with a supervision agreement with the attending physician to determine that the physical or chemical restraint, isolation, or seclusion of a patient in a mental health facility or program is or is not necessary.

This provision is identical to provisions in SCS/HB 1682 (2016) and similar to SB 1056 (2016) and HCS/SB 831 (2016).

JESSI BAKER

*** **HB 1851** ***

SPONSOR: Alferman

HANDLER: Schatz

SCS/HB 1851 - This act designates certain counties located the Missouri river that were greatly influenced by early German settlers as the "German Heritage Corridor of Missouri". Further, this act requires the Department of Transportation to place signs in the designated areas, with such costs paid by private donations.

This act is identical to the perfected SCS/SB 818 (2016).

KAYLA HAHN

*** **HB 1862** ***

SPONSOR: Cross

HANDLER: Schaefer

SS/SCS/HCS/HB 1862 - Currently, in unlawful detainer and forcible entry and detainer suits an execution of the judgment may be issued at any time after the judgment is rendered, but the restoration of the property cannot occur until after the expiration of time allowed to file an appeal. This act provides that in these types of suits the judge shall not issue an execution of the judgment until ten days after the judgment, and if the losing party posts an appeal bond then the execution shall be stayed pending an appeal.

Likewise, in rent and possession suits the judgment will become final ten days after the judgment is rendered, and the defendant will be subject to eviction. Execution for the purposes of restoring possession shall be stayed pending an appeal if the losing party posts a sufficient bond.

The provision of law specifying that if it appears to the officer executing the judgment that the defendant is hindering or delaying the seizure of property then rents, profits, damages, and costs may be seized before the expiration of the time allowed for taking an appeal is repealed.

The act also states that landlords must keep all security deposits in a trust account and in a depository institution insured by an agency of the federal government, and shall not commingle the security deposits

SPONSOR: Cross

HANDLER: Schaefer

with personal funds. Any interest earned on a security deposit belongs to the landlord. These requirements shall not apply to public housing authorities or government entities acting as landlords.

The act states that the current law regarding security deposits does not prevent a landlord and tenant from agreeing in the rental agreement upon amounts to be charged for carpet cleaning due to normal wear and tear, and such amounts can be withheld from the security deposit.

Currently, if a landlord wrongfully withholds any portion of the security deposit then the tenant can recover as damages not more than twice the amount withheld. This act provides that a tenant shall recover as damages twice the amount wrongfully withheld by the landlord.

Certain provisions of this act are identical to SB 717 (2016) and similar to provisions contained in SCS/SB 743 (2016), SB 309 (2015), SB 182 (2015), HB 2283 (2014), HB 884 (2013), HCS/HB 1006 (2015), HCS/SB 148 (2015), HCS/SB 364 (2015), HCS/SCS/SB 340 (2015), CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SB 67 (2015), and HB 1330 (2015).

JESSI BAKER

*** **HB 1870** ***

SPONSOR: Hoskins

HANDLER: Pearce

HB 1870 - Modifies provisions relating to the collection of moneys by public entities.

BIG GOVERNMENT GET OFF MY BACK ACT (Section 1.310)

Under this act, the state of Missouri shall not increase any user fees for a five-year period beginning August 28, 2016, unless the fee increase is to implement a federal program administered by the state or is a result of an act by the General Assembly.

For a five-year period beginning August 28, 2016, any state agency proposing a rule not required by the federal government or the general assembly must, in addition to current requirements, certify the rule relates to implementing a government program that uses private contractors and the rule would result in net savings for Missouri taxpayers.

This provision is identical to HB 1639 (2016) and similar to HB 32 (2015) and SB 459 (2015).

RESTRICTIONS ON BUSINESS LICENSE TAXES (Section 94.360)

Provides that certain towns or cities may not impose a business license tax under more than one of the three sections allowing for a business license tax.

HEALTH INSURANCE PREMIUMS AND TAXABLE INCOME (Section 143.121)

Currently, taxpayers must file proof that the taxpayer paid their health insurance premiums before deducting that amount from their Missouri taxable income. Under this act, such proof is not mandatory but may be requested by the Department of Revenue.

TAX DEDUCTION FOR SMALL BUSINESSES (Section 143.173)

For the 2016-2020 tax years, any small business shall be allowed an income tax deduction for each new job created. This act contains a sunset provision.

FEDERAL WORK AUTHORIZATION PROGRAMS (Section 285.530)

Participation in a federal work authorization program would not be a condition to receive a contract or

SPONSOR: Hoskins

HANDLER: Pearce

grant in excess of \$5,000 from the state or any political subdivision or a state-administered or subsidized tax credit, tax abatement, or loan from the state if participation in such program would result in a substantial difficulty or expense for the business entity.

DOMENIC SITA

SPONSOR: Wood

HANDLER: Wallingford

SS/HCS/HB 1877 - This act adds to the list of crimes that make an individual eligible for placement on the central registry for child abuse and neglect the following offenses: sexual exploitation of a minor, possession of child pornography, furnishing pornographic materials to minors, using a child in sexual performances, and promoting sexual performance by a child.

This act requires the clerk of a court, when the court finds by a preponderance of the evidence in certain actions that a party is responsible for child abuse or neglect, to send a certified copy of the judgment or order to the Children's Division (CD) and the appropriate prosecuting attorney. Upon receipt of the order, the CD shall list the individual as a perpetrator of child abuse or neglect in the central registry. The clerk and CD shall do the same in cases where an individual has pled to or been found guilty of certain specified crimes including murder, manslaughter, assault, child abandonment, or sexual offenses against children or an attempt to commit such crimes.

This act requires the juvenile court, and all parties in a case involving a foster child in the care of the state, to defer to the reasonable decisions of the child's designated caregiver involving the child's participation in extracurricular, enrichment, cultural, and social activities. Caregivers shall use the "reasonable and prudent parent standard," which is defined as the standard characterized by careful and sensible parental decisions that maintain the health, safety, and best interests of a child while at the same time encouraging the emotional and developmental growth of the child. A caregiver's decisions regarding the child may only be overturned by the court if, upon notice and a hearing, the court finds by clear and convincing evidence that the reasonable and prudent parent standard has been violated. Caregivers have the right to receive notice of the hearing, attend it, and present evidence.

Caregivers shall receive training regarding the reasonable and prudent parent standard. Caregivers shall not be liable for harm caused to a child participating in an activity chosen by the caregiver if the caregiver acted in accordance with the reasonable and prudent parent standard. No court shall order the CD or any contracted agency to fund activities chosen by the caregiver.

Under this act, children in foster care who are at least 14 years old shall be consulted in the development of, revision of, or addition to their case plan. The children may choose individuals to participate as members of the family support team. The CD may reject those individuals if it has good cause to believe the individuals would not act in the best interests of the child. The child may also designate one member to be his or her advisor and, as necessary, advocate, with respect to the application of the reasonable and prudent parent standard to the child. The child shall receive a document which describes specific enumerated rights and a signed acknowledgment by the child indicating that he or she has been provided with a copy of the document and his or her rights have been explained in an appropriate manner. If a child is leaving foster care at age 18, the CD shall provide the child specified documents, unless the child is otherwise ineligible.

No child in foster care under the age of 16 shall have a permanency plan of another planned permanent living arrangement. For children with permanency plans of another planned permanent living

SPONSOR: Wood

HANDLER: Wallingford

arrangement, the court shall make specified findings of fact and conclusions of law at each permanency hearing emphasizing the CD's continuous and unsuccessful efforts to return the child home or to secure a placement with a fit and willing relative or adoptive parent, the child's desired permanency outcome, and a judicial determination that it continues not to be in the child's best interests to return home, to be placed with a legal guardian or relative, or to be adopted.

This act also grants the family court exclusive original jurisdiction in proceedings involving youth for whom a petition to return the youth to the CD's custody has been filed. Under current law, if a youth under 21 years of age has been released from the CD's custody and it appears to be in the youth's best interests to return to such custody, the juvenile officer, the CD, or the youth may petition the court to return the youth to the CD's custody. This act requires the petition to be filed in the court that had previously exercised jurisdiction over the youth, the court in the county where the youth resides, or the court of an adjacent county.

When determining if such a return to custody is in the youth's best interests, the court shall consider: (1) the circumstances of the youth; (2) whether the CD has services or programs that will benefit the youth; and (3) whether the youth will fully cooperate with the CD in designing and implementing a case plan. The court shall not return a youth to the CD's custody if that youth has been committed to the custody of another agency, is under a legal guardianship, or has pled to or been found guilty of a felony criminal offense. The court may, upon a motion by the CD or the youth, terminate care and supervision before the youth's 21st birthday if the court finds that CD does not have services available for the youth, the youth no longer needs services, or if the youth declines to cooperate with the case plan. At the youth's discretion, the youth may request to be appointed a guardian ad litem. Finally, the court shall hold review hearings as necessary, provided that at least one hearing is held every six months for as long as the youth is in the CD's custody.

These provisions are substantially similar to provisions in SCS/SB 979 (2016), SB 963 (2016), provisions in SS/SCS/HB 556 (2015), SB 518 (2015), and SB 525 (2015).

Under this act, upon receipt of a report of child abuse or neglect concerning a child three years of age or younger and the Division's determination that such report merits an investigation, such investigation shall include an evaluation of the child by a SAFE CARE provider or a review of the child's case file and photographs of the injuries by a SAFE CARE provider. When a SAFE CARE provider makes a diagnosis that a child three years of age or younger has been subjected to physical abuse, including but not limited to, symptoms indicative of abusive bruising, fractures, burns, abdominal injuries, or head trauma, and the provider reports such diagnosis to the CD, the CD shall immediately submit a referral to the juvenile officer that shall include the CD's recommendations and reasoning regarding the care, safety, and placement of the child.

Additionally, certain CD employees shall attend at least 4 hours of training each year in medical forensics relating to child abuse and neglect as approved by the SAFE CARE network.

These provisions are substantially similar to SCS/SB 1101 (2016).

This act also creates the "Missouri Task Force on the Prevention of Infant Abuse and Neglect", which shall study and make recommendations to the Governor and General Assembly concerning the prevention of infant abuse and neglect in Missouri. The act specifies the task force membership and duties. The task force shall submit a report of its findings and recommendations to the Governor and General Assembly

SPONSOR: Wood

HANDLER: Wallingford

on or before December 31, 2016. The task force shall expire on January 1, 2017, or upon submission of the report.

SARAH HASKINS

*** HB 1891 ***

SPONSOR: Rehder

HANDLER: Brown

SS/HCS/HB 1891 - This act allows public employee labor unions to withhold fees from public employee paychecks only upon the annual consent of the employee. The act also requires the public employee's annual consent for public employee labor unions to use fees and dues for political purposes. Any authorization required by this act may be in written or electronic form.

The employee must authorize the amount to be used for political contributions to be transferred to the labor union's continuing committee. Authorizing or refraining from authorizing any amount shall in no way affect employment.

Public employee first responders are exempted from these provisions.

All public labor organizations are required to maintain financial records in substantially the same form as are required by federal law. Such organizations are further required to make such records available to each public employee it represents, in an electronic searchable format. Represented employees have a right of enforcement of these provisions.

This act is substantially similar to SB 599 (2016), SB 129 (2015), SS/SCS/SB 29 (2013), and similar to SS/SCS/SB 553 & 435 (2012), SB 435 (2012), SB 202 (2011), HB 492 (2011), SB 610 (2006), and SB 814 (1998).

SCOTT SVAGERA

*** HB 1936 ***

SPONSOR: Wilson

HANDLER: Dixon

SCS/HB 1936 - This act contains provisions regarding the authority for sheriffs and deputies to assist in other counties throughout the state, the Inmate Prisoner Detainee Security Fund, and law enforcement mobile video recordings.

SHERIFF ASSISTANCE - 57.111

Under current law, sheriffs and deputy sheriffs may render assistance in an adjoining county upon the request of that county's sheriff. When rendering such assistance, the responding sheriffs and deputies have the same powers of arrest in the requesting county as they have in their own county. This act provides that sheriffs and deputy sheriffs may render such assistance in any county in the state.

This act also specifies that, for purposes of workers' compensation, overtime, and expense reimbursement, any sheriff or deputy rendering assistance in another county shall be deemed an employee of the responding county sheriff's office.

This provision is similar to SB 734 (2016) and a provision of SS/SCS/HB 218 (2015) and is similar to SB 202 (2015).

SPONSOR: Wilson

HANDLER: Dixon

INMATE PRISONER DETAINEE SECURITY FUND - 488.5026

This act provides that the money in the Inmate Prisoner Detainee Security Fund must be used to supplement the sheriff's funding. Under this act, a county commission may not reduce a sheriff's budget as a result of the moneys received from the fund.

MOBILE VIDEO RECORDINGS - 610.100

Mobile video recordings from a law enforcement vehicle or a device carried by a law enforcement officer that includes a camera and recording capability are considered a closed record until the investigation becomes inactive. A mobile video recording in a nonpublic location may be closed, except that any person depicted in the recording or certain other persons may obtain a complete, unaltered and unedited copy of the recording.

The act adds legal guardians or parents of a minor as being able to obtain closed investigative or mobile video records in the same way that any person could obtain such records.

Any person may bring an action to authorize disclosure of a mobile video recording and the court may order that all or part of the recording be released to the person. In making its determination on release, the court shall consider factors outlined in the act, including the benefit to the public as opposed to the harm to the public, to the law enforcement agency or its officers, or to any person identified in the recording. The mobile video recording may be examined by the court in its chambers. If disclosure of either a mobile video recording or an investigative report is authorized, the court may make any order that justice requires and set forth conditions for or limitations on the disclosure as authorized in the act.

The act provides that any person who requests and receives a mobile video recording that was recorded in a nonpublic location is prohibited from displaying or disclosing the recording without first affording any non-law enforcement person whose image or sound is contained in the recording the opportunity to seek a court order enjoining all or some of the display or disclosure. Any person who fails to comply with this provision is subject to damages in a civil action.

These provisions are identical to provisions of SB 1061 (2016).

MEGHAN LUECKE

SPONSOR: Fitzpatrick

HANDLER: Keaveny

SS/SCS/HCS/HB 1941 - This act is known as the "Missouri Fantasy Sports Consumer Protection Act". Fantasy sports contests are defined in the act as contests where the value of prizes is made known in advance, winning outcomes reflect relative knowledge of the players and based on accumulated statistical results, not based on the performance of a single team, combination of teams, or athlete in a single event. In addition to authorized websites, this act authorizes fantasy sports contests on, or adjacent to, excursion gambling boats for those over 21.

The Missouri Gaming Commission will provide licensing for websites offering fantasy sports contests in Missouri. The licensed entity must ensure that winning outcomes are determined by accumulated statistical results of fully completed contests and may not allow a player to "auto-draft" without input by the player or choose a pre-selected team. Licensed operators shall not offer prizes or awards to athletes and shall not offer contests based on performance of collegiate, high school, or youth athletes.

Licensed operators are subject to various operating requirements, including:

SPONSOR: Fitzpatrick

HANDLER: Keaveny

- financial restrictions like preventing unauthorized withdrawals or commingling of funds;
- providing procedures for a player to report compromised accounts;
- taking reasonable steps to prevent minors (under 18) from registering;
- monitor use of unauthorized computer programs by players;
- clearly identify players that are highly experienced - defined in that act as participating in 1,000 or more contests or winning 3 or more prizes valued over \$1,000;
- offer contests excluding highly experienced players and only open to beginner players;
- maintaining and enforcing self-exclusion lists; and
- restrictions on advertising.

Licensed operators may not issue credit to players. Persons associated with licensed operations may not disclose proprietary or nonpublic information to individuals who are eligible to participate in fantasy sports games.

Fantasy sports contest operators are required to apply for a license annually. The annual license fee is the lower of \$10,000 or 10% of the applicant's net revenue from the previous calendar year. Licensed operators must pay an annual operation fee equal to 11.5% of the operator's net revenue from the previous calendar year. For purposes of the act, net revenue is based on the total amount of entry fees collected, less prizes paid out, and multiplied by a percentage based on entry fees collected in Missouri in relation to total entry fees collected.

The commission may conduct an investigation of those employed by or associated with operating fantasy sports contests at the operator's expense. Licensed operators must also conduct an annual independent audit to ensure compliance with this act at their expense.

Documents and information provided to the commission are closed records, but certain information must be disclosed to the public based on a written request. The commission shall oversee all licensed operators and has certain investigatory, licensing, and rule-making powers under this act.

This act is similar to SB 1131 (2016) & SB 1045 (2016).

DOMENIC SITA

SPONSOR: Hoskins

HANDLER: Munzlinger

SCS/HCS/HB 1976 - This act modifies provisions relating to motor vehicle services.

AUTOCYCLES (Section 304.005) - This act defines "autocycle", and exempts autocycle operators from the motorcycle helmet requirement if the autocycle has a roof. This act also requires autocycle operators to have a driver's license.

This provision is identical to the perfected SS/SB 659 (2016), is substantially similar to SS/HB 1733 (2016), HCS/HB 1732 (2016), SB 344 (2015), and is similar to SB 596 (2014), SB 503 (2014), and provisions in SS/SCS/HCS/HB 1124 (2014).

TOWING COMPANIES (Sections 304.153-304.154) - This act authorizes a towing company to perform services for a patrol officer or law enforcement officer within the officer's jurisdiction, or a Missouri Department of Transportation employee, provided that the Missouri State Highway Patrol shall not be obligated to retain the company in any contract. Any motor vehicle owner's request for a specific towing

SPONSOR: Hoskins

HANDLER: Munzlinger

company shall be honored by the Missouri State Highway Patrol unless certain circumstances exist as set forth in this act. This act further specifies that a patrol officer shall not use a towing company located outside of Missouri except under certain circumstances. Under this act, a towing company shall not tow a vehicle to a location outside of Missouri without the consent of the owner or driver, or the owner or driver's motor club.

Under this act, any towing company arriving at the scene of an accident that has not been called shall be prohibited from towing the vehicle unless the towing company is rendering emergency aid or operating during a declared state of emergency. Further, any tow truck operator that tows a vehicle from an accident that has not been called shall be guilty of a Class D misdemeanor for the first violation, a Class A misdemeanor for the second violation, and a Class D Felony for the third and any subsequent violation.

Under this act, a towing company shall take certain actions in order to operate under certain provisions of law as set forth in this act. Any initial tow performed under certain provisions of law shall remain in the state of Missouri unless authorized by the vehicle owner or owner's motor club. Counties may adopt ordinances with respect to towing company standards under this act. Further, storage lot facilities and towing companies shall allow insurance adjusters access to motor vehicle inspection without charge unless such vehicle is being preserved as evidence. When a motor vehicle has been transferred to a towing company storage lot, the vehicle shall not be transferred from the lot without providing the motor vehicle owner 24 hour advance notice.

These provisions shall not apply to third and fourth class counties.

This provision is similar to SB 1043 (2016), HCS/SB 640 (2016), and HCS/HB 2320 (2016).

EXTENDED SERVICE CONTRACTS (Sections 385.200-385.306) - This act modifies the definition of "manufacturer", in relation to extended service contracts, to include affiliates of the person who manufactures or produces the subject property. This act also modifies the definition of "motor vehicle extended service contract" to include contracts for specific services related to motor vehicles as listed in the act, and adds a definition for "road hazard". This act also allows for refunds to be credited to the account of an extended service contract holder. This act further amends who may effectuate a refund to an extended service contract holder.

This provision is substantially similar to SB 975 (2016).

KAYLA HAHN

SPONSOR: Rowden

HANDLER: Onder

CCS/SS/SCS/HB 1979 - This act modifies provisions relating to certain public officials becoming lobbyists.

SOLICITATION OF LOBBYISTS (SECTION 105.456)

Under this act, no member of the General Assembly or any statewide elected official shall solicit any registered lobbyist for any position with a hiring date beginning after such person is no longer an elected official, whether compensated or not, while such person holds office.

This provision is identical to a provision contained in SB 147 (2015), HB 188 (2015), HB 327 (2015),

SPONSOR: Rowden

HANDLER: Onder

HB 417 (2015), HB 509 (2015), HCS/HBs 1258 & 1267 (2014), HB 1340 (2014), and HB 1851 (2014).

SOLICITATION OF LEGISLATORS (SECTION 105.456)

The act also provides that all individuals and business entities are prohibited from soliciting a member of the General Assembly to become a legislative lobbyist while such a member is currently holding office. Furthermore, members of the General Assembly are prohibited from soliciting clients to represent as a legislative lobbyist.

This provision is identical to a provision in SB 147 (2015) and substantially similar to a provision in HB 1395 (2016).

COOLING OFF PERIOD (SECTION 105.455)

The act specifies that any person elected or appointed to the office of State Senator, State Representative, or any statewide office who later vacates his or her office may not act, serve, or register as a lobbyist until 6 months after the expiration of the term of office for which the person was elected. This limitation also applies to persons holding an office that requires an appointment by the Governor and confirmation by the Senate. Moreover, the limitation is only applied to lobbyists who are employed by a lobbyist principal for pay or other compensation. These provisions do not apply to lobbyists who act, serve, or register as a lobbyist for a state department or agency.

This provision is similar to HB 1573 (2016) and certain provisions contained in SB 807 (2016), SB 643 (2016), SS#2/SCS/SB 11 (2015), SB 123 (2015), SB 147 (2015), HB 188 (2015), HB 228 (2015), HB 327 (2015), HB 426 (2015), and HB 509 (2015), SB 488 (2014), SB 512 (2014), SB 927 (2014), SS/SB 966 (2014), HB 1340 (2014), and HB 1851 (2014).

Pursuant to Section 105.478, any knowing violation of the provisions of this act is punishable as a Class B misdemeanor for a first violation, and a Class D felony for all subsequent violations.

SCOTT SVAGERA

SPONSOR: Dogan

HANDLER: Munzlinger

CCS/SS/SCS/HB 1983 - This act prohibits members of the General Assembly and all statewide elected officials from accepting or receiving compensation of any kind as a paid political consultant for:

- 1) A candidate for a statewide office, state senator, or state representative;
- 2) The candidate committee of a candidate, statewide office-holder, or member of the General Assembly;
- 3) The Governor, Lt. Governor, Attorney General, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, State Auditor, or any member of the General Assembly;
- 4) Any continuing committee; or
- 5) Any campaign committee.

Pursuant to Section 105.478, any knowing violation of the provisions of this act is punishable as a Class B misdemeanor for a first violation, and a Class D felony for all subsequent violations.

This act is similar to certain provisions in HB 1395 (2016), HB 2267 (2016), HB 2393 (2016), HB 2394 (2016), SS#2/SCS/SB 11 (2015), SB 147 (2015), HB 327 (2015), HB 331 (2015), HB 417 (2015), HB 509 (2015), SB 512 (2014), SB 629 (2014), SS/SB 966 (2014), HB 1267 (2014), HB 1340 (2014),

*** HB 1983 *** (Cont'd)

SPONSOR: Dogan
and HB 1851 (2014).
SCOTT SVAGERA

HANDLER: Munzlinger

*** HB 2001 ***

SPONSOR: Flanigan

HANDLER: Schaefer

HCS/HB 2001 - Public Debt

.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 53,208,208	\$ 53,208,208
FEDERAL	0	0
OTHER	2,539,051	2,539,051
.		
TOTAL	\$ 55,747,259	\$ 55,747,259

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 53,208,208	\$ 53,208,208
FEDERAL	0	0
OTHER	2,539,051	2,539,051
.		
TOTAL	\$ 55,747,259	55,747,259

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

*** HB 2002 ***

SPONSOR: Flanigan

HANDLER: Schaefer

CCS/SCS/HCS/HB 2002 - Elementary and Secondary Education

.	Governor	House
GR	\$3,343,170,833	\$3,321,233,965
FEDERAL	1,115,186,848	1,115,186,848
OTHER	1,510,643,869	1,517,643,869
.		
TOTAL	\$5,969,001,550	\$5,954,064,682

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$3,320,579,242	\$3,318,174,889
FEDERAL	1,069,686,848	1,073,686,848
OTHER	1,522,743,869	1,522,743,869
.		
TOTAL	\$5,913,009,959	\$5,914,605,606

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

*** HB 2003 ***

SPONSOR: Flanigan

HANDLER: Schaefer

SPONSOR: Flanigan

HANDLER: Schaefer

CCS/SCS/HCS/HB 2003 - Higher Education

.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 998,112,711	\$ 943,042,422
FEDERAL	2,248,806	2,248,806
OTHER	329,586,141	339,497,289
.		
TOTAL	\$1,329,947,658	\$1,284,788,517

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$1,018,365,706	\$ 996,919,324
FEDERAL	2,248,806	2,248,806
OTHER	317,586,140	317,586,140
.		
TOTAL	1,338,200,652	\$1,316,754,270

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

SPONSOR: Flanigan

HANDLER: Schaefer

CCS/SCS/HCS/HB 2004 - Revenue & Transportation

.	REVENUE	
.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 90,258,413	\$ 93,363,159
FEDERAL	4,111,573	4,111,573
OTHER	417,939,852	418,439,852
.		
TOTAL	\$ 512,309,838	\$ 515,914,584

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 90,963,159	\$ 91,563,159
FEDERAL	4,111,573	4,111,573
OTHER	415,404,616	418,439,852
.		
TOTAL	\$ 510,479,348	\$ 514,114,584

.	TRANSPORTATION	
.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 14,794,129	\$ 28,994,129
FEDERAL	124,915,209	124,922,462
OTHER	2,031,405,576	2,064,199,983

SPONSOR: Flanigan

HANDLER: Schaefer

.		
TOTAL	\$2,171,114,914	\$2,218,116,574

.	Senate	Final
GR	37,794,129	\$ 37,644,129
FEDERAL	114,922,462	119,922,462
OTHER	2,034,199,983	2,034,199,983
.		
TOTAL	\$2,186,916,574	\$2,191,766,574

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

SPONSOR: Flanigan

HANDLER: Schaefer

CCS/SCS/HCS/HB 2005 - Office of Administration

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION

.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 198,235,391	\$ 168,955,191
FEDERAL	82,649,056	83,149,056
OTHER	50,303,820	52,303,820
.		
TOTAL	\$ 331,188,267	\$ 304,408,067

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 186,805,191	\$ 186,605,191
FEDERAL	85,449,056	85,449,056
OTHER	50,303,820	50,303,820
.		
TOTAL	\$ 322,558,067	\$ 322,358,067

EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 561,827,299	\$561,729,850
FEDERAL	204,347,447	204,347,447
OTHER	181,118,440	181,118,440
.		
TOTAL	\$ 947,293,186	\$947,195,737

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 560,729,850	\$561,729,850
FEDERAL	204,347,447	204,347,447
OTHER	181,118,440	181,118,440

SPONSOR: Flanigan

HANDLER: Schaefer

.		
TOTAL	\$ 946,195,737	\$947,195,737
ADAM KOENIGSFELD		

SPONSOR: Flanigan

HANDLER: Schaefer

CCS/SCS/HCS/HB 2006 - Agriculture, Natural Resources & Conservation

.	AGRICULTURE	
.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 18,324,329	\$ 16,824,329
FEDERAL	6,472,345	6,709,102
OTHER	23,395,744	23,489,401
.		
TOTAL	\$ 48,192,418	\$ 47,022,832

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 21,809,329	\$ 22,059,329
FEDERAL	7,667,530	7,667,530
OTHER	23,489,401	23,489,401
.		
TOTAL	\$ 52,966,260	\$ 53,216,260

.	NATURAL RESOURCES	
.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 11,241,059	\$ 11,191,059
FEDERAL	50,563,921	50,563,921
OTHER	512,077,722	517,249,117
.		
TOTAL	\$573,882,702	\$579,004,097

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 12,116,059	\$ 12,366,059
FEDERAL	50,563,921	50,563,921
OTHER	519,027,722	519,027,722
.		
TOTAL	\$581,707,702	\$581,957,702

.	CONSERVATION	
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.	Governor	House
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*** HB 2006 *** (Cont'd)

SPONSOR: Flanigan

HANDLER: Schaefer

GR	\$	0	\$	0
FEDERAL		0		0
OTHER		156,949,870		152,449,870
.				
TOTAL		\$148,773,118		\$148,119,522

.	Senate		Final	
GR		0	\$	0
FEDERAL		0		0
OTHER		\$156,949,870		154,699,871
.				
TOTAL		\$156,949,870		\$154,699,871

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

*** HB 2007 ***

SPONSOR: Flanigan

HANDLER: Schaefer

CCS/SCS/HCS/HB 2007 - Economic Development, Insurance & Labor and Industrial Relations

.	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT			
.	Governor		House	
GR	\$	97,608,375	\$	85,308,375
FEDERAL		221,743,387		213,743,387
OTHER		69,033,830		73,633,830
.				
TOTAL		\$388,385,592		\$372,685,592

.	Senate		Final	
GR	\$	99,310,515	\$	100,283,375
FEDERAL		203,743,387		203,743,387
OTHER		69,033,830		69,033,830
.				
TOTAL		\$372,087,732		\$373,060,592

.	INSURANCE			
.	Governor		House	
GR	\$	0	\$	0
FEDERAL		1,792,607		1,792,607
OTHER		40,067,934		40,067,934
.				
TOTAL		\$ 41,860,541		\$ 41,860,541

.	Senate		Final	
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***** HB 2007 *** (Cont'd)**

SPONSOR: Flanigan

HANDLER: Schaefer

GR	\$	0	\$	0
FEDERAL		1,792,607		1,792,607
OTHER		40,067,934		40,067,934
.				
TOTAL		<u>\$ 41,860,541</u>		<u>\$ 41,860,541</u>

. LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 2,359,477	\$ 2,359,477
FEDERAL	57,061,523	57,061,523
OTHER	139,075,713	139,448,787
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$179,854,996</u>	<u>\$198,869,787</u>

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 2,384,477	\$ 2,384,477
FEDERAL	57,061,523	57,061,523
OTHER	157,080,463	157,080,463
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$216,526,463</u>	<u>\$216,526,463</u>

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

***** HB 2008 *****

SPONSOR: Flanigan

HANDLER: Schaefer

CCS/SCS/HCS/HB 2008 - Public Safety

.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 77,704,369	\$ 74,813,165
FEDERAL	253,504,471	253,504,471
OTHER	419,872,747	415,268,877
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$751,081,587</u>	<u>\$743,586,513</u>

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 79,925,965	\$ 81,093,052
FEDERAL	247,004,471	248,004,471
OTHER	420,862,008	419,296,626
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$747,792,444</u>	<u>\$748,394,149</u>

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

***** HB 2009 *****

SPONSOR: Flanigan

HANDLER: Schaefer

CCS/SCS/HCS/HB 2009 - Corrections

.	Governor	House
GR	\$673,457,754	\$677,470,858
FEDERAL	5,167,846	5,167,846
OTHER	42,903,644	42,903,644
.		
TOTAL	\$721,529,244	\$725,542,348

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$683,343,702	\$678,093,702
FEDERAL	5,167,846	5,167,846
OTHER	42,903,644	42,903,644
.		
TOTAL	\$731,415,192	\$726,165,192

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

*** HB 2010 ***

SPONSOR: Flanigan

HANDLER: Schaefer

CCS/SCS/HCS/HB 2010 - Mental Health & Health

.	MENTAL HEALTH	
.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 803,230,800	\$ 813,379,000
FEDERAL	1,100,473,264	1,118,549,203
OTHER	55,772,284	56,608,544
.		
TOTAL	\$1,959,476,348	\$1,988,539,747

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 813,780,800	\$ 816,386,000
FEDERAL	1,118,157,203	1,119,157,203
OTHER	56,608,544	56,608,544
.		
TOTAL	\$1,988,546,547	\$1,992,151,747

.	HEALTH	
.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 382,251,973	\$ 383,076,974
FEDERAL	956,450,090	957,739,685
OTHER	20,964,344	20,996,892

***** HB 2010 *** (Cont'd)**

SPONSOR: Flanigan

HANDLER: Schaefer

.		
TOTAL	\$1,359,666,407	\$1,361,813,551
.		
	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 347,911,997	\$ 375,836,997
FEDERAL	943,360,970	944,650,565
OTHER	20,964,344	20,964,344
.		
TOTAL	\$1,339,237,311	\$1,341,451,906

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

***** HB 2011 *****

SPONSOR: Flanigan

HANDLER: Schaefer

CCS/SCS/HCS/HB 2011 - Social Services

.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 1,926,678,077	\$1,775,527,518
FEDERAL	4,839,332,735	4,903,683,560
OTHER	2,545,554,906	2,626,803,828
.		
TOTAL	\$ 9,311,565,718	\$9,306,014,906
.		
	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 1,784,615,119	\$1,788,767,619
FEDERAL	4,890,587,574	4,895,844,396
OTHER	2,540,798,187	2,540,798,187
.		
TOTAL	\$ 9,216,000,880	\$9,225,410,202

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

***** HB 2012 *****

SPONSOR: Flanigan

HANDLER: Schaefer

CCS/SCS/HCS/HB 2012 - Elected Officials, Judiciary, Public Defender
& General Assembly

.	ELECTED OFFICIALS	
.		
	Governor	House
GR	\$ 48,962,322	\$ 64,225,314
FEDERAL	21,773,365	21,773,365
OTHER	51,008,483	51,006,328
.		
TOTAL	\$121,744,765	\$137,005,007

SPONSOR: Flanigan

HANDLER: Schaefer

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 65,522,673	\$ 65,439,390
FEDERAL	21,773,365	21,773,365
OTHER	51,023,349	51,023,349
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$138,319,387</u>	<u>\$138,236,104</u>

.	JUDICIARY	
.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 186,440,746	\$ 186,690,608
FEDERAL	10,872,517	10,872,517
OTHER	14,937,692	14,937,692
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$ 212,250,955</u>	<u>\$ 212,500,817</u>

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 184,455,057	\$ 188,055,057
FEDERAL	14,372,517	14,372,517
OTHER	14,937,692	14,937,692
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$ 213,765,266</u>	<u>\$ 217,365,266</u>

.	PUBLIC DEFENDER	
.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 37,997,581	\$ 41,497,581
FEDERAL	125,000	125,000
OTHER	2,985,943	2,985,943
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$ 41,108,524</u>	<u>\$ 44,608,524</u>

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 41,497,581	\$ 41,497,581
FEDERAL	125,000	125,000
OTHER	2,985,943	2,985,943
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$ 44,608,524</u>	<u>44,608,524</u>

.	GENERAL ASSEMBLY	
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***** HB 2012 *** (Cont'd)**

SPONSOR: Flanigan

HANDLER: Schaefer

.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 35,914,189	\$ 36,633,312
FEDERAL	0	0
OTHER	295,739	295,739
.		
TOTAL	\$ 36,209,928	\$ 36,929,051

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 36,183,312	\$ 36,633,312
FEDERAL	0	0
OTHER	295,739	295,739
.		
TOTAL	\$ 36,479,051	\$ 36,929,051

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

***** HB 2013 *****

SPONSOR: Flanigan

HANDLER: Schaefer

HCS/HB 2013 - Statewide Leasing

.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 71,905,898	\$ 71,905,898
FEDERAL	18,889,709	18,889,709
OTHER	13,766,011	13,631,349
.		
TOTAL	\$104,561,618	\$104,426,956

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 71,905,898	\$ 71,905,898
FEDERAL	18,889,709	18,889,709
OTHER	13,631,349	13,631,349
.		
TOTAL	\$104,426,956	\$104,426,956

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

***** HB 2014 *****

SPONSOR: Flanigan

HANDLER: Schaefer

CCS/SCS/HCS/HB 2014 - Supplemental Appropriations - Various Departments

.	Governor	House
GR	\$307,942,906	\$306,642,906
FEDERAL	154,547,771	152,488,926

***** HB 2014 *** (Cont'd)**

SPONSOR: Flanigan

HANDLER: Schaefer

OTHER	33,989,819	29,989,819
.		
TOTAL	\$496,480,496	\$489,121,651

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$279,549,326	\$278,249,326
FEDERAL	152,488,926	152,488,926
OTHER	33,989,819	33,989,819
.		
TOTAL	\$466,028,071	\$464,728,071

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

***** HB 2017 *****

SPONSOR: Flanigan

HANDLER: Schaefer

SCS/HCS/HB 2017 - Reappropriations

.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 37,501,177	\$ 40,501,177
FEDERAL	46,167,174	44,078,850
OTHER	712,520,583	687,598,126
.		
TOTAL	\$796,188,934	\$772,178,153

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 40,501,177	\$ 40,501,177
FEDERAL	45,978,850	45,978,850
OTHER	705,698,127	705,698,127
.		
TOTAL	\$792,178,154	792,178,154

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

***** HB 2018 *****

SPONSOR: Flanigan

HANDLER: Schaefer

SS/SCS/HCS/HB 2018 - Capital Improvements

.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 83,900,000	\$105,900,000
FEDERAL	21,000,000	20,000,000
OTHER	45,349,051	42,479,051
.		
TOTAL	\$150,249,051	\$168,679,051

SPONSOR: Flanigan

HANDLER: Schaefer

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$120,500,000	\$120,500,000
FEDERAL	21,000,000	21,000,000
OTHER	49,720,132	49,720,132
.		
TOTAL	\$191,220,132	\$191,220,132

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

SPONSOR: Hoskins

HANDLER: Sater

SS/HCS/HB 2029 - Under this act, patients and their health care providers shall have access to a clear, convenient, and readily accessible process to request a step therapy override exception determination if coverage of a prescription drug for the treatment of a medical condition is restricted for use via a step therapy protocol by a health carrier, health benefit plan, or utilization review organization. A "step therapy protocol" is a protocol or program that establishes the specific sequence in which prescription drugs for a specified medical condition and medically appropriate for a particular patient are to be prescribed and covered by a health carrier or health benefit plan. A "step therapy override exception determination" is a determination as to whether a step therapy protocol should apply in a particular situation or whether such protocol should be overridden in favor of immediate coverage of the health care provider's preferred prescription drug.

Under this act, a step therapy override exception shall be granted if the patient has tried the step therapy-required prescription drugs while under their current or previous health insurance or health benefit plan and such prescription drugs were discontinued due to lack of efficacy or effectiveness, diminished effect, or an adverse event. The provisions of this act shall not be construed to prevent a health carrier, health benefit plan, or utilization review organization from requiring a patient to try a generic equivalent or other brand name drug prior to providing coverage for the requested prescription drug or to prevent a health care provider from prescribing a prescription drug he or she determines is medically appropriate.

The Department of Insurance, Financial Institutions and Professional Registration shall enforce the provisions of this act. This act shall apply to health insurance and health benefit plans delivered, issued for delivery, or renewed on or after January 1, 2018.

This act is similar to HB 932 (2015).

SARAH HASKINS

SPONSOR: Hoskins

HANDLER: Silvey

SCS/HCS/HB 2030 - For all tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2017, a taxpayer may deduct from their federal adjusted gross income used to determine their Missouri adjusted gross income an amount up to 50% of the net capital gain from the sale or exchange of employer securities of a Missouri corporation to a qualified employee stock ownership plan if the employee stock ownership plan includes at least 30% of all outstanding employer securities.

Under this act, a Missouri corporation must notify a departing employee of the deadline for when the former employee must decide whether they will receive their shares or the fair market value for any

SPONSOR: Hoskins

HANDLER: Silvey

shares of employer securities.

The act shall expire six years after enactment unless reauthorized by an act of the General Assembly.

This act is identical to SCS/SB 856 (2016).

DOMENIC SITA

SPONSOR: Fitzwater

HANDLER: Schmitt

SCS/HB 2125 - This act modifies provisions relating to savings programs.

ABLE ACT (SECTIONS 209.600, 209.605, 209.610, AND 209.630)

This act provides that the assets of the ABLE program shall at all times be preserved, invested, expended, and distributed only for the purposes set forth in current law as well as Section 529A of the Internal Revenue Code. Current law provides that no property rights in ABLE assets shall exist in favor of the state. This act removes that provision.

This provision is identical to SCS/SB 1074 (2016) and HB 2807 (2016).

SAVINGS PROMOTION PROGRAMS (SECTIONS 408.800 TO 408.830)

The act further permits eligible financial institutions are permitted to offer and conduct savings promotion programs. A savings promotion program is a contest offered by an eligible financial institution that offers participants chances to win prizes if they make a minimum deposit into an eligible account.

This provision is identical to a provision in CCS/HCS/SB 833 (2016).

SCOTT SVAGERA

SPONSOR: Hoskins

HANDLER: Wasson

SCS/HCS/HB 2140 - Under current law, local taxing jurisdictions have until November 2016 to place the issue of whether to repeal application of the local sales tax to the titling of motor vehicles, trailers, and outboard motors that are subject to state sales tax and purchased from a source other than a licensed dealer on the ballot.

Under this act, taxing jurisdictions where these taxes were repealed or jurisdictions that failed to put the issue on the ballot before November 2016 may place the issue on any subsequent ballot before 2018 with language outlined in the act.

This act also creates the "Missouri Task Force on Fair, Nondiscriminatory Local Taxation Concerning Motor Vehicles, Trailers, Boats, and Outboard Motors." Membership for this task force is outlined in the act.

The task force shall attempt to address the disparity in taxation after *Street v. Director of Revenue*, 361 S.W.3d 355 (Mo. 2012) (en banc), the need for local jurisdictions to receive revenue to provide services required by SB 23 (2013), and the need to not competitively disadvantage Missouri dealers. The

SPONSOR: Hoskins

HANDLER: Wasson

task force shall review evidence regarding methods to address the goals of the task force and develop legislation that will not discriminate against Missouri dealers.

The task force will submit a report on its findings (including any dissenting opinions) to the Governor and General Assembly by December 31, 2017. The task force shall expire after submission of this report or on January 1, 2018, whichever is earlier.

This act is substantially similar to SCS/SB 906 (2016).

DOMENIC SITA

*** **HB 2150** ***

SPONSOR: Wiemann

HANDLER: Wieland

HCS/HB 2150 - This act creates the Unclaimed Life Insurance Benefits Act which provides the process of identifying deceased insureds and payments of life insurance death benefits for policies. This act requires insurers to compare their insureds in-force life insurance policies, contracts, and retained asset accounts against the United States Social Security Administration's Death Master File on at least a semiannual basis to identify potential matches of policies requiring payment. Potential matches must be investigated in a good-faith effort by insurers to confirm the death of the insured, determine if benefits are due in accordance with the applicable policy, and attempt to locate the beneficiary and provide appropriate claims forms. Insurers are only required to confirm the possible death of an insured in group life insurance policies under certain circumstances. If beneficiaries or owners of the policies cannot be found the benefits shall escheat to the state as unclaimed property. The failure to comply with these provisions with such frequency as to constitute a general business practice shall constitute an unfair trade practice, but shall not give rise to a private cause of action.

An insurer who has not engaged in any asymmetric conduct, as defined in the act, prior to January 1, 2018, is only required to comply with the act in regards to policies, contracts, or retained asset accounts issued after January 1, 2018.

This act is similar to SCS/SB 863 (2016) and HB 2683 (2016).

JESSI BAKER

*** **HB 2194** ***

SPONSOR: Hoskins

HANDLER: Wasson

SS/SCS/HCS/HB 2194 - This act modifies provisions regarding insurance.

The act repeals provisions which require individual risk premium modification rating plans used by workers' compensation insurers to be actuarially justified, not result in premiums which are excessive, inadequate, or unfairly justified, and to be applied on a statewide basis. The act also removes the prohibition on the removal or reduction of premium credits unless there is a change in the insurer, the insurer amends or withdraws the rating plan, or there is a change in the insured employer's operations.

When premium modifications result due to a schedule rating plan with an underwriter determining individual risk characteristics, then up to an additional ten percent credit may be given for a reduction in the insurer's expenses, rather than "an additional ten percent" reduction.

SPONSOR: Hoskins

HANDLER: Wasson

These provisions are identical to provisions in HCS/HB 1955 (2016) and SCS/HB 2429 (2016).

Insurance companies may file one affidavit, in cases of adopted market conduct reports from the Department of Insurance, indicating acceptance of such reports rather than requiring all directors of a company to file an affidavit. This affidavit will be executed by its general counsel or chief legal officer.

This provision is identical to HB 2611 (2016).

Currently, an insurer must meet certain notification requirements before refusing to renew a homeowner's insurance or an automobile insurance policy. The act provides that an insurer does not need to meet such notice requirements when: 1) the insurer assigns or transfers the policy to an affiliate or subsidiary within the same insurance holding company, 2) the assignment or transfer is effective upon the expiration of the existing policy, and 3) prior to providing coverage for a subsequent policy term the insurer accepting the assignment or transfer provides notice of the assignment or transfer to the insured.

If after the assignment or transfer of a policy the coverage will not be substantially equivalent to the coverage in the policy prior to the assignment or transfer, then the insurer must notify the policyholder that some coverage provisions will change.

These provisions are similar to SCS/SB 974 (2016).

This act allows property and casualty insurers and reinsurers to write limited amounts of life insurance that are attached as riders to policies outside of the United States, provided that the aggregate premium assumed annually does not exceed three percent of the capital and surplus of the company as of December 31st of the preceding year.

This provision is identical to HB 1668 (2016).

This act creates a regulatory system for self-service storage insurance and the selling of such insurance. This act allows a limited lines self-service storage producer to offer and disseminate self-service storage insurance. Producers shall meet certain licensing and training criteria. Producers shall also maintain a register of individuals that offer the self-service storage insurance on the producers' behalf and make the information contained in the register available to the Department of Insurance, Financial Institutions, and Professional Registration upon request. The producers shall also require each employee and authorized representative of the producer whose duties include offering and disseminating self-service storage insurance to receive training that meets minimum standards outlined in the act, which shall be reviewed and approved by the Director of the Department.

Producers offering and disseminating self-service storage insurance shall provide brochures or other print materials to prospective purchasers that meet minimum standards as outlined in the act. Self-service storage insurance producer's employees and authorized representatives shall not engage in certain activities including evaluating the technical terms of the policies or holding themselves out as insurance producers. Limited lines self-service storage insurance producers, operators, employees and authorized representatives may offer and disseminate self-service storage insurance policies in an amount not to exceed \$5,000 per customer per unit.

This provision regarding self-service storage insurance is identical to SCS/SB 862 (2016) and is similar to HB 2167 (2016), SB 780 (2016), SCS/SB 503 (2015), and HB 1225 (2014).

JESSI BAKER

SPONSOR: Barnes

HANDLER: Kehoe

CCS#2/SS/SCS/HB 2203 - This act modifies provisions of law relating to campaign finance.

DISSOLUTION OF CANDIDATE COMMITTEES (SECTION 105.465)

This act provides that any person who registers as a lobbyist shall dissolve his or her candidate committee. In the course of dissolving any such committee, such officials are only permitted to transfer money from any such committee for the purpose of:

- 1) Returning contributions to donors;
- 2) Donating money to a charitable organization; or
- 3) Transferring money to a political party committee.

Pursuant to Section 105.478, any knowing violation of this provision is punishable as a class B misdemeanor for a first violation, and a class D felony for all subsequent violations.

This provision is similar to a provision in HB 1574 (2016) and HB 2165 (2016).

INVESTMENT OF CAMPAIGN FUNDS (SECTIONS 130.021 AND 130.034)

The act requires funds held in any candidate committee, campaign committee, debt service committee, or exploratory committee to be liquid so that the funds may be readily available for the specific and limited purposes allowed by current law. Committee funds may only be invested in short term treasury instruments or short term bank certificates of one year or less. Such funds are not required to be placed in an interest-bearing account.

Pursuant to Section 130.081, any purposeful violation of this provision is punishable as a Class A misdemeanor.

This provision is similar to a provision in HB 1998 (2016).

LIMITATIONS ON TRANSFERS OF COMMITTEE FUNDS (SECTION 130.097)

The act further prohibits any person who has transferred funds from:

- his or her candidate committee; or
- any committee over which he or she exerts control over the expenditures of such committee

to any committee shall not thereafter be compensated by such committee in any form.

Finally, the act provides that no person who registers as a lobbyist shall transfer any funds from a candidate committee, exploratory committee, debt service committee, or continuing committee under his or her control to any such committee controlled by a candidate or public official.

Pursuant to Section 130.081, any purposeful violation of these provisions is punishable as a Class A misdemeanor.

This act contains a severability clause.

SCOTT SVAGERA

SPONSOR: Rowden

HANDLER: Pearce

HB 2237 - This act allows the county commissioner of all counties serving on various boards and

SPONSOR: Rowden

HANDLER: Pearce

commissions to participate in the affairs of the body and vote on any funding request submitted to the county commission. (Section 49.098)

This provision is identical to HB 981 (2015).

This act also allows a University of Missouri extension council to obtain financing in connection with the purchase or acquisition of property. The financed amount shall not constitute a debt of the University, and the University shall have no obligation for repayment for any part of the financed amount. (Section 262.590)

This provision is identical to HB 982 (2015).

This act is identical to SB 874 (2016).

JOSHUA NORBERG

SPONSOR: Corlew

HANDLER: Dixon

SS#2/SCS/HCS/HB 2332 - This act modifies provisions relating to crime.

FELONY CLASSIFICATIONS - 192.2260, 301.559, 339.100, 400.9-501, 571.020 - 571.072, 632.520, & Section B

During the 2014 session, the General Assembly passed a large-scale revision of the Missouri Criminal Code, which included the addition of a Class E felony and a modification of the terms of imprisonment for Class C, D, and E felonies.

Under current law, the maximum term for a Class C felony is seven years and the maximum term for a Class D felony is four years. Beginning January 1, 2017, when SB 491 (2014) takes effect, the term of imprisonment for a Class C felony will be three to 10 years, the maximum term for a Class D felony will be seven years, and the maximum term for a Class E felony will be four years.

To reflect the change in the authorized terms of imprisonment, this act modifies several crimes once classified as Class C felonies to make them Class D felonies and crimes once classified as Class D felonies have become Class E felonies.

These provisions are identical to SCS/SB 663 (2016) and SS/SCS/SBs 112, 212, 143, & 234 (2015).

ELDER ABUSE REPORTING - 192.2405, 192.2410, 192.2475 & 565.188

Under current law, certain types of people must report to the Department of Health and Senior Services if the person has reasonable cause to suspect that a person 60 years of age or older or an eligible adult has been subject to abuse or neglect. This act provides that reports only need to be made if the victim is an eligible adult. The act further adds emergency medical technicians, firefighters, and first responder to the list of mandated reporters. A provision regarding an investigation of abuse by a in-home services client manager and local area agency on aging training is repealed.

These provisions are identical to SCS/SB 663 (2016) and are similar to SS/SCS/SBs 112, 212, 143, & 234 (2015).

FELONY CLASSIFICATIONS FOR OFFENSES OUTSIDE THE CODE - 557.021

SPONSOR: Corlew

HANDLER: Dixon

Currently, for offenses outside the criminal code, if the felony is for a maximum term of imprisonment of less than ten years, it shall be considered a Class D felony and if the maximum term is four years, it shall be considered a Class E felony. This act provides that to be considered a Class D felony, the maximum term shall exceed four years but be less than years and maximum term to be considered a Class E felony shall four years or less.

These provisions are identical to SCS/SB 663 (2016).

OFFENSE OF CONSPIRACY - 562.014

This act modifies the offense of conspiracy by providing that if a person conspires to commit a number of offenses, such person can be found guilty of only one offense of conspiracy if the multiple offenses are the object of the same agreement.

This provision is identical to SCS/SB 663 (2016).

LAW ENFORCEMENT USE OF FORCE - 563.046

Current law provides that the use of physical force when making an arrest is not justified unless the arrest is lawful or the officer reasonably believes the arrest is lawful. This act adds a provision stating that the use of force when making an arrest is also not justified unless the amount of force used was objectively reasonable in light of the totality of the facts and circumstances confronting the officer, regardless of the officer's intent or motivation.

Under current law, a law enforcement officer may use deadly force when he or she reasonably believes the force is immediately necessary to effect an arrest and reasonably believes the suspect has committed or attempted to commit a felony, is attempting to escape by use of a deadly weapon, or may otherwise endanger life or seriously injure another person.

This act allows a law enforcement officer to use deadly force when effecting an arrest or preventing an escape from custody if the officer reasonably believes the force is immediately necessary to make the arrest or prevent the escape and reasonably believes the person has committed or attempted to commit a felony involving the infliction or threatened infliction of serious physical injury, is attempting to escape by use of a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument, or may otherwise pose a threat of serious physical injury to the officer or others unless arrested without delay.

This provision contains an emergency clause.

This provision is identical to a provision of SCS/SBs 661, 726 & 741 (2016), SB 741 (2016) and the perfected version of SS/SCS/SBs 199, 417, & 42 (2015).

FIRST DEGREE MURDER - 565.030 - 565.040

This act repeals obsolete provisions stating that certain trials are to proceed in a single stage. Other technical changes were made in this act to make the provisions align with amendments to the criminal code in SB 491 (2014).

This act contains an emergency clause for the provisions regarding the penalty for first degree murder.

These provisions are substantially similar to SCS/SB 663 (2016), SB 200 (2015) and contains

SPONSOR: Corlew

HANDLER: Dixon

provisions similar to SB 790 (2014), SB 491 (2014), SB 377 (2013), SB 253 (2013), and SB 872 (2012).

CRIMINAL NONSUPPORT - 568.040

This act removes a reference to the issue of good cause from a provision providing that the defendant has the burden of injecting certain issues.

SECOND DEGREE TAMPERING - 569.090

This act updates an intersectional reference to the stealing statute, which was reconfigured under the 2014 Criminal Code revision.

INTOXICATION-RELATED BOATING AND TRAFFIC OFFENSES - 577.001, 577.010, 577.012, 577.013, 577.014, & 577.037

This act provides that a person is an "aggravated boating offender" if he or she has been found guilty of two or more intoxication-related boating offenses committed on separate occasions when at least one of the incidents involved the defendant injuring or killing another person while operating a vessel while intoxicated.

In addition, this act reinserts county and municipal ordinance violations of driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs into the definition of "intoxication-related traffic offense". Such municipal and county ordinance violations are included in the definition under current law, but not in the Revised Code.

The definition of "persistent offender" was also modified under the act to include a person who has been found guilty of one intoxication-related traffic offense in which the defendant was operating a vehicle while intoxicated and another person was injured or killed. Similar changes were made to the definition of "persistent boating offender".

These provisions are identical to SCS/SB 663 (2016) and are similar to provisions of SS/SCS/SBs 112, 212, 143, & 234 (2015).

This act specifies that habitual offenders of intoxication-related traffic and boating offenses must serve two years in prison before being eligible for probation.

Under the Revised Code, if a chemical test demonstrates a blood alcohol content of less than .08, any criminal charge related to the operating of a vehicle, vessel, or aircraft while intoxicated or with excessive blood alcohol content must be dismissed unless certain other evidence exists. This act removes the reference to offenses of operating a vehicle, vessel, or aircraft with an excessive blood alcohol content from this provision, so it only applies to operating a vehicle, vessel, or aircraft while intoxicated.

This provision is identical to a provision of SCS/SB 663 (2016) and SS/SCS/SBs 112, 212, 143, & 234 (2015).

OFFENSE OF LEAVING THE SCENE OF AN ACCIDENT - 577.060

This act provides that the offense of leaving the scene of an accident is a Class E felony if the defendant has previously been found guilty of the same offense.

This provision is identical to SCS/SB 663 (2016).

AGROTERRORISM - 578.007

SPONSOR: Corlew

HANDLER: Dixon

Current law provides that certain crimes, including aggroterrorism, do not apply to a list of activities, such as bona fide scientific experiments and the killing of garden pests. During the Criminal Code revision, aggroterrorism was renumbered. This act inserts the new statute number for aggroterrorism to the statute providing the list of exempt activities.

MARIJUANA POSSESSION - 579.015

Under the marijuana possession provision that takes effect January 1, 2017, the offense of possession of more than 10 grams but less than 36 grams of marijuana or synthetic cannabinoid is a Class A misdemeanor. This act specifies that the offense of possession of more than 10 grams but 35 grams or less of marijuana or synthetic cannabinoid is a Class A misdemeanor.

MEGHAN LUECKE

*** HB 2335 ***

SPONSOR: Houghton

HANDLER: Riddle

SCS/HB 2335 - This act designates certain memorial transportation infrastructure and requires the Department of Transportation to erect and maintain signs designating such infrastructure, with costs to be paid by private donations.

TROOPER GARY SNODGRASS MEMORIAL BRIDGE (Section 227.435) - This act designates the bridge on Highway 32 crossing over the Meramec River in Dent County as the "Trooper Gary Snodgrass Memorial Bridge".

This provision is identical to the perfected SB 852 (2016) and HB 2731 (2016).

TROOPER JAMES M. BAVA MEMORIAL HIGHWAY (Section 227.439) - This act designates the portion of state highway FF in Audrain County beginning at Elmwood Drive in the city of Mexico and extending west to County Road 977 as "Trooper James M. Bava Memorial Highway".

This provision is identical to SCS/SB 1009 (2016).

KAYLA HAHN

*** HB 2355 ***

SPONSOR: Lant

HANDLER: Sater

SS/HB 2355 - This act creates within the Office of State Courts Administrator the "Missouri State Juvenile Justice Advisory Board". The 15 members of the board are specified by the act. The board must provide consultation and recommendations regarding ongoing best practices within the juvenile court system and juvenile officer standards.

The board must meet at least four times per year and must submit an annual report to the Office of State Courts Administrator, the Office of Child Advocate, and the Joint Committee on Child Abuse and Neglect.

MEGHAN LUECKE

*** HB 2376 ***

SPONSOR: Hough

HANDLER: Wasson

SPONSOR: Hough

HANDLER: Wasson

SS/SCS/HCS/HB 2376 - This act creates new provisions of law relating to construction management which enable political subdivisions to use design-build or construction management at-risk methods and modifies a provision of current law dealing with highway design-build project contracts.

CONSTRUCTION MANAGERS AT-RISK - 67.5050

The act creates the construction manager-risk method which political subdivisions are permitted to use when engaging in civil-works projects in excess of \$2 million and non-civil works projects in excess of \$3 million. When entering into contracts for the services of a construction manager at-risk for such construction projects, political subdivisions are required to follow the procedures set forth in this act.

Political subdivisions are required to select both a construction manager at-risk and an engineer or architect who will prepare the construction documents for the project. The engineer is not permitted to serve as the construction manager at-risk.

Construction managers at-risk are required to publicly advertise and receive bids or proposals from trade contractors or subcontractors. In the event that the political subdivision has a preference for a subcontractor or trade contractor that differs from the construction manager at-risk, the political subdivision is required to compensate the construction manager at-risk by the change in price, time, or guaranteed maximum cost for any additional cost and risk incurred by the construction manager at-risk.

A political subdivision is required to publish a request for proposal or qualifications in a newspaper of general circulation for a period of two weeks prior to opening the submitted proposals or qualifications. Within 45 days, the political subdivision shall evaluate each proposal and interview at least two of the top offerors. The political subdivision is required to select the proposal that offers the best value, as determined by the political subdivision.

This provision does not apply to constitutionally-established metropolitan sewer districts, special charter cities, charter counties, or charter cities that have adopted the construction manager at-risk method via ordinance, rule, or regulation. Moreover, there is a sunset of September 1, 2026 on this provision.

DESIGN-BUILD CONTRACTS - 67.5060 & 227.107

The act further creates new provisions of law relating to design-build contracts entered into between a political subdivision and a design-builder. A design-build contract is one that is entered into for the purpose of furnishing architectural, engineering, and related design services and the labor, materials, supplies, equipment, and other construction services required for a design-build project. Specifically, the act sets forth the process to be followed in requesting proposals for design-build contracts. The political subdivision shall solicit proposals in a three-stage process: Phase I shall be the solicitation of qualifications of the design-build team; Phase II shall be the solicitation of a technical proposal including conceptual design for the project; and Phase III shall be the proposal of the construction cost. Non-civil works projects must be in excess of \$7 million. Civil works projects do not have a price threshold.

In addition, this act authorizes any political subdivision to use a design-build contractor for waste water and water treatment projects and prohibits the Department of Economic Development from rejecting waste water or water treatment projects solely for using design-build when disbursing certain grants and loans.

These provisions do not apply to constitutionally-established metropolitan sewer districts, special

SPONSOR: Hough

HANDLER: Wasson

charter cities, charter counties, or charter cities which have adopted the design-build method via ordinance, rule, or regulation. The provision has a sunset of September 1, 2026.

These provisions are similar to provisions in SCS/HCS/HB 844 (2015), SB 781 (2016), SB 398 (2015).

In addition, this act removes the July 1, 2018, expiration date on a provision authorizing the State Highways and Transportation Commission to enter into highway design-build project contracts.

MEGHAN LUECKE

*** HB 2379 ***

SPONSOR: Swan

HANDLER: Kehoe

SS/SCS/HCS/HB 2379 - This act modifies several provisions relating to student safety.

DYSLEXIA

By December 31, 2017, this act requires the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education to develop guidelines for the appropriate screening of students for dyslexia and related disorders and to develop the necessary classroom support for such students. Beginning in the 2018-19 school year, each public school, including charter schools, shall conduct dyslexia screenings and provide reasonable classroom support consistent with the findings and recommendations of the Legislative Task Force on Dyslexia, which is created by the act.

Additionally, practicing teacher assistance programs shall offer two hours of in-service training regarding dyslexia and related disorders provided by each school district for all practicing teachers. Such training shall count as two contact hours of professional development. (Section 167.950)

This provision is substantially similar to a provision contained in SCS/HCS/HB 2379 (2016), HCS/SB 711 (2016), SB 809 (2016), and SCS/SB 468 (2015), and is similar to HB 731 (2015).

This act also creates the Legislative Task Force on Dyslexia. The Task Force will advise and make recommendations to the Governor, the Joint Committee on Education, and relevant state agencies. The Task Force will consist of twenty-one members, as described in the act. The members will be appointed by the President Pro Tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The Task Force will make recommendations for a statewide system for identification, intervention, and delivery of supports for students with dyslexia, as described in the act.

The Task Force will hire or contract for hire specialist services to support the work of the Task Force as necessary with appropriations or from other available funding.

The Task Force will terminate on August 31, 2018, unless reauthorized. (Section 633.420)

This provision is identical to a provision in HCS/SB 827 (2016) and HCS/SCS/SB 904 (2016), and is substantially similar to provisions contained in HCS/SB 635 (2016), HCS/SB 711 (2016), HCS/HB 1928 (2016), SCS/HCS/HB 2379 (2016), SB 548 (2015) and HCS/HB 921 (2015).

SUICIDE PREVENTION AND AWARENESS

Beginning in the 2017-2018 school year, any licensed educator may annually complete up to two hours of training or professional development in youth suicide awareness and prevention as part of the

SPONSOR: Swan

HANDLER: Kehoe

professional development hours required for State Board of Education certification.

The Department of Elementary and Secondary Education shall develop guidelines for training or professional development in youth suicide awareness and prevention. The Department shall also develop materials that may be used for such training or professional development.

Each district shall adopt a policy for youth suicide awareness and prevention by July 1, 2018. The Department develop a model policy by July 1, 2017, that districts may adopt. The Department shall cooperate, consult with, and seek input from organizations that have expertise in youth suicide awareness and prevention. By July 1, 2021, and at least every three years thereafter, the Department shall request information and seek feedback from districts on their experience with the policy for youth suicide awareness and prevention. The Department shall review this information and may use it to adapt the department's model policy. The Department shall post the information it receives from districts on its website. The Department shall not post any confidential information or any information that personally identifies a student or school employee. (Sections 170.047 and 170.048)

This provision is identical to SCS/SB 646 (2016) and to a provision contained in HCS/SCS/SB 904 (2016), SS/SCS/HCS/HB 2379 (2016), SB 1029 (2010), and SCS/HCS/HB 1583 (2016), and is substantially similar to HB 1546 (2016) and SB 328 (2015), and to a provision contained in SB 1029 (2016), HCS/SCS/SB 146 (2015), and SCS/SB 328 (2015).

JOSHUA NORBERG

*** HB 2380 ***

SPONSOR: Kolkmeier

HANDLER: Schatz

SS/SCS/HCS/HB 2380 - This act modifies provisions relating to license plates.

LOCAL LOG TRUCKS (Section 301.010) - This act modifies the definition of "local log truck" by removing a section to Title 23 of the U.S. Code, and replacing it with a reference to 23 U.S.C Section 103, as amended.

This provision is identical to a provision contained in HB 1988 (2016) and HCS/HB 2757 (2016).

PERMANENT TRAILER REGISTRATION (Section 301.067) - This act removes the requirement that a trailer or semitrailer must be coupled to a towing vehicle in a particular manner in order to be eligible for permanent registration. Further, this act changes the supervising department for such registration from the Motor Carrier and Railroad Safety Division within the Department of Economic Development to the Highways and Transportation Commission within the Department of Transportation.

This provision is identical to a provision contained in HCS/SB 640 (2016), SS/HB 1733 (2016), SCS/HB 1745 (2016), HCS/HB 2757 (2016), and HCS/SS/SCS/SB 278 (2015).

ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE (Sections 301.125 & 301.130) - This act establishes an advisory committee for the Department of Revenue to develop uniform designs and common colors for license plates, including a design that commemorates the bicentennial of Missouri. The advisory committee shall be composed of the Director of Revenue or his or her designee, the Superintendent of the Highway Patrol, the Correctional Enterprises Administrator, the Director of the Department of Transportation, the Executive Director of the State Historical Society of Missouri, and the chairs of the House and Senate transportation committees. The committee shall perform certain functions

SPONSOR: Kolkmeier

HANDLER: Schatz

as set forth in this act, including implementing its final design of uniform license plates by January 1, 2017, at which time the committee shall dissolve. The Director of Revenue shall have the final design of the uniform license plate available for issuance to all license fee offices by January 1, 2019.

This provision is substantially similar to a provision contained in HCS/SB 2757 (2016), HCS/SB 640 (2016), and HCS/SB 899 (2016).

CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR, RETIRED MILITARY, 4-H, & DISABLED AMERICAN VETERAN LICENSE PLATES (Sections 301.145, 301.441, 301.481, 301.3061) - This act specifies that there shall not be a limit on the number of Congressional Medal of Honor, Retired Military, 4-H, and Disable American Veteran license plates any person may obtain so long as each plate is issued for vehicles owned by such person. The plates shall not be transferrable, except to the registered co-owner of the vehicle.

These provisions are identical to provisions contained in HCS/HB 2757 (2016).

VIETNAM VETERAN & WORLD WAR II LICENSE PLATES (Sections 301.457 & 301.465) - Currently, any person who served in the Vietnam Conflict or World War 2 may apply for special license plates for any passenger motor vehicle or commercial motor vehicle licensed for a gross weight between 9,001-12,000 pounds. Under this act, such person may apply for special license plates for any vehicle other than a motor vehicle licensed in excess of 24,000 pounds.

These provisions are identical to provisions contained in HCS/HB 2757 (2016).

MISSOURI JUNIOR GOLF FOUNDATION LICENSE PLATE (Section 301.473) - Currently, prior to issuance, the Missouri Junior Golf Foundation license plate is required to be accompanied by a list of 200 applicants to plan to purchase the plate with a \$15 fee for each applicant. This act repeals this provision.

This provision is similar to a provision contained in HCS/HB 2757 (2016).

PERSONALIZED & SPECIAL LICENSE PLATES - Currently, owners of motor vehicles other than those in excess of 12,000 or 18,000 pounds may apply for certain personalized and special license plates. This act changes this weight threshold to 24,000 pounds.

These provisions are identical to HCS/HB 2757 (2016).

MISSOURI BOYS & GIRLS STATE SPECIALTY LICENSE PLATES (Section 301.3173) - This act allows for the creation of a Missouri Boys State and Missouri Girls State personalized specialty license plate.

This provision is identical to HCS/HB 2399 (2016), and provisions contained in HCS/HB 2757 (2016).

KAYLA HAHN

SPONSOR: Redmon

HANDLER: Munzlinger

SS/HCS/HB 2381 - Under this act, any real property that is available for mining, and that has not been bonded or permitted for such mining activity shall be assessed based upon how the property is

SPONSOR: Redmon

HANDLER: Munzlinger

currently being used. Any information provided to a county assessor or other public entity which administers tax policies that is by law declared to be confidential, including individual taxpayer information and a specific taxpayer's mine property, shall not be disclosed.

This act is substantially similar SCS/SB 622 (2016) and a provision contained in HCS/SB 867 (2016), and is similar to SB 554 (2015).

KAYLA HAHN

*** **HB 2428** ***

SPONSOR: Swan

HANDLER: Pearce

HB 2428 - This act changes the term "guidance counselor" to "school counselor" in laws relating to elementary and secondary education.

JOSHUA NORBERG

*** **HB 2453** ***

SPONSOR: Johnson

HANDLER: Schaaf

SCS/HCS/HB 2453 - This act authorizes the conveyance of certain state properties in Jackson, Phelps, Macon, Cole, and Buchanan counties. The conveyance in Buchanan county is identical to SCS/SB 1057 (2016) and contains an emergency clause.

This act is identical to SS/SCS/SB 986 (2016).

JIM ERTLE

*** **HB 2591** ***

SPONSOR: Richardson

HANDLER: Libla

SCS/HB 2591, HB 1958, & HB 2369 - This act designates certain transportation infrastructure and requires the Department of Transportation to erect and maintain signs designating such infrastructure, with costs to be paid by private donations.

SENATOR EMORY MELTON MEMORIAL HIGHWAY (Section 227.411) - This act designates a portion of Business Highway 37 within the city limits of Cassville as the "Senator Emory Melton Memorial Highway".

This provision is identical to the perfected SB 909 (2016) and HB 2346 (2016).

JUDGE VINCENT E. BAKER MEMORIAL HIGHWAY (Section 227.432) - This act designates a portion of I-470 in Jackson County as the "Judge Vincent E. Baker Memorial Highway".

This provision is identical to the perfected HB 1777 (2016), the perfected SB 899 (2016), CCS/SB 852 (2016), and CCS/HCS/SB 625 (2016).

TOM BOLAND HIGHWAY (Section 227.433) - This act designates a portion of U.S Highway 61 continuing through the city of Hannibal as the "Tom Boland Highway".

This provision is identical to HB 1853 (2016) and HB 1398 (2016).

SPONSOR: Richardson

HANDLER: Libla

LEROY VAN DYKE HIGHWAY (Section 227.434) - This act designates a portion of U.S. Highway 50 in Pettis County as the "LeRoy Van Dyke Highway".

This provision is identical to HCS/SB 899 (2016) and HB 1892 (2016).

US ARMY SPECIALIST STEVEN PAUL FARNEN MEMORIAL HIGHWAY (Section 227.436) - This act designates a portion of U.S. Highway 50 in Boone County as the "U.S. Army Specialist Steven Paul Farnen Memorial Highway".

This provision is identical to a provision contained in HB 1958 (2016) and SB 915 (2016).

US NAVY LIEUTENANT PATRICK KELLY CONNOR MEMORIAL HIGHWAY (Section 227.437) - This act designates a portion of U.S. Highway 63 in Boone County as the "U.S. Navy Lieutenant Patrick Kelly Connor Memorial Highway".

This provision is identical to a provision contained in HB 1958 (2016) and SB 915 (2016).

SCOTT JOPLIN MEMORIAL HIGHWAY (Section 227.438) - This act designates a portion of U.S. Highway 50 in Pettis County as the "Scott Joplin Memorial Highway".

This provision is identical to HB 2136 (2016).

COL. STEPHEN SCOTT MEMORIAL HIGHWAY (Section 227.440) - This act designates a portion of Highway 94 in St. Charles County as the "Col. Stephen Scott Memorial Highway".

This provision is identical to HB 2369 (2016).

PVT BILLIE G. KANELL CONG. MEDAL OF HONOR MEMORIAL HIGHWAY (Section 227.442) - This act designates a portion of State Route PP in Butler County as the "PVT Billie G. Kanell Cong. Medal of Honor Memorial Highway".

JOHN JORDAN "BUCK" O'NEIL MEMORIAL BRIDGE (Section 227.444) - This act designates the bridge on U.S. Highway 169 crossing over the Missouri River from Jackson County to Clay County as the "John Jordan "Buck" O'Neill Memorial Bridge".

This provision is identical to SB 1139 (2016), HB 2675 (2016), and HCS/SB 899 (2016).

SGT. PEGGY VASSALLO WAY (Section 227.528) - This act designates a portion of State Highway 37 in St. Louis County as the "Sgt. Peggy Vassallo Way".

This provision is identical to SB 625 (2016).

SSGT ERIC W. SUMMERS MEMORIAL HIGHWAY (Section 227.529) - This act designates a portion of U.S. Highway 67 through the city of Poplar Bluff as the "SSgt. Eric W. Summers Memorial Highway".

This provision is identical to HB 2348 (2016).

KAYLA HAHN

***** HCR 58 *****

SPONSOR: Reiboldt

HANDLER: Parson

HCS/HCR 58 - This resolution disapproves the regulation filed by the State Tax Commission on December 29, 2015, that establishes new values for certain agricultural and horticultural property based on the land's productive capability. The State Tax Commission is required to set the value for each of the eight grades of agricultural land based upon productive capability for use by county assessors to determine property tax liabilities.

Section 137.021, RSMo, authorizes the General Assembly to disapprove any regulation containing new agricultural land values by a concurrent resolution adopted within the first sixty calendar days of the session following promulgation of such regulation.

This resolution is identical to SCS/SCRs 51 & 52 (2016).

KAYLA HAHN

***** HCR 73 *****

SPONSOR: Rhoads

HANDLER: Brown

SS/HCS/HCR 73 - This resolution designates the month of May each year as Cystic Fibrosis Awareness Month and the month of October of each year as Brachial Plexus Awareness Month in Missouri.

SARAH HASKINS

***** HJR 53 *****

SPONSOR: Dugger

HANDLER: Kraus

SS/HJR 53 - Upon voter approval, this constitutional amendment provides that any person seeking to vote in person may be required by general law to identify himself or herself as a United States citizen and a resident of the state by providing valid, government-issued photo identification. Exceptions may be provided for by general law.

This amendment is identical to SJR 5 (2015), HJR 1 (2015), and SJR 31 (2014), substantially similar to SJR 20 (2016), and similar to SJR 6 (2013), HJR 5&12 (2013), HCS/HJR 89 (2012), HJR 92 (2012), HCS#2/SJR 2 (2011), and HJR 64 (2010).

SCOTT SVAGERA

Administration, Office of

HB 1577 - Establishes the Joint Committee on Capitol Security and provides oversight of specific buildings in the seat of government to the Board of Public Buildings

Administrative Law

SB 865 - Modifies various provisions regarding palliative care, the Board of Pharmacy, pharmacists, health insurance, and pharmacy benefit managers

Administrative Rules

SB 608 - Modifies provisions relating to health care
 SB 865 - Modifies various provisions regarding palliative care, the Board of Pharmacy, pharmacists, health insurance, and pharmacy benefit managers
 SB 988 - Modifies several provisions relating to health care providers
 SCR 46 - Disapproves and suspends the final order of rulemaking for the proposed rule 19 CSR 15-8.410 Personal Care Attendant Wage Range
 HCR 58 - Disapproves the regulation filed by the State Tax Commission on December 29, 2015, that establishes new values for certain agricultural and horticultural property

Adoption

SB 591 - Modifies provisions relating to expert witnesses
 HB 1877 - Modifies provisions relating to the Children's Division

Agriculture

SB 641 - Creates an income tax deduction for payments received as part of a program that compensates agricultural producers for losses from disaster or emergency
 SB 655 - Repeals the Advisory Council to the Director of the Missouri Agriculture Experiment Station and establishes the Fertilizer Control Board
 SB 664 - Modifies corporate registration report requirements for authorized farm corporations and family farm corporations
 SB 665 - Modifies provisions relating to agriculture
 SB 844 - Modifies provisions relating to livestock trespass liability
 SB 994 - Modifies provisions relating to alcohol
 HB 1414 - Prohibits certain agricultural data from being subject to public disclosure laws
 HCR 58 - Disapproves the regulation filed by the State Tax Commission on December 29, 2015, that establishes new values for certain agricultural and horticultural property

Agriculture Dept.

SB 655 - Repeals the Advisory Council to the Director of the Missouri Agriculture Experiment Station and establishes the Fertilizer Control Board
 SB 657 - Modifies provisions relating to motor vehicles
 SB 665 - Modifies provisions relating to agriculture
 HB 1414 - Prohibits certain agricultural data from being subject to public disclosure laws

Aircraft and Airports

SB 861 - Modifies provisions relating to transportation facilities
 SB 988 - Modifies several provisions relating to health care providers

Alcohol

SB 994 - Modifies provisions relating to alcohol

Alcohol (cont'd)

- HB 1765 - Creates regulations for commercial receiverships and powers of appointment, exempts firearms from bankruptcy, modifies provisions regarding wills, trusts, and exonerated individuals, and establishes a statute of limitations on suits against mental health professionals
- HB 1765 - Creates regulations for commercial receiverships and powers of appointment, exempts firearms from bankruptcy, modifies provisions regarding wills, trusts, and exonerated individuals, and establishes a statute of limitations on suits against mental health professionals
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Ambulances and Ambulance Districts

- SB 607 - Modifies provisions relating to public assistance programs
- SB 732 - Modifies numerous provisions relating to public safety
- SB 988 - Modifies several provisions relating to health care providers
- HB 1534 - Extends the sunset on certain health care provider reimbursement allowance taxes
-

Animals

- SB 844 - Modifies provisions relating to livestock trespass liability
- HB 1414 - Prohibits certain agricultural data from being subject to public disclosure laws
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Annexation

- SB 867 - Contains provisions relating to fire protection, sheltered workshops, assessments of mining property, consolidation of road districts, and property managers
- HB 1684 - Allows certain cities, towns, or villages located in first, second, or third class counties to consolidate if they meet certain conditions
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Appropriations

- HB 2001 - Appropriates money to the Board of Fund Commissioners
- HB 2002 - Appropriates money for the expenses, grants, refunds, and distributions of the State Board of Education and Department of Elementary and Secondary Education
- HB 2003 - Appropriates money for the expenses, grants, refunds, and distributions of the Department of Higher Education
- HB 2004 - Appropriates money for the expenses, grants, refunds, and distributions of the Department of Revenue and Department of Transportation
- HB 2005 - Appropriates money for the expenses, grants, refunds, and distributions of the Office of Administration, Department of Transportation, and Department of Public Safety
- HB 2006 - Appropriates money for the expenses, grants, refunds, and distributions of the Department of Agriculture, Department of Natural Resources, and Department of Conservation
- HB 2007 - Appropriates money for the departments of Economic Development; Insurance, Financial Institutions and Professional Registration; and Labor and Industrial Relations
- HB 2008 - Appropriates money for the expenses, grants, refunds, and distributions of the Department of Public Safety
- HB 2009 - Appropriates money for the expenses, grants, refunds, and distributions of the Department of Corrections
- HB 2010 - Appropriates money for the expenses, grants, refunds, and distributions of the Department of Mental Health, Board of Public Buildings, and Department of Health and Senior Services

Appropriations (cont'd)

- HB 2011 - Appropriates money for the expenses, grants, and distributions of the Department of Social Services
- HB 2011 - Appropriates money for the expenses, grants, and distributions of the Department of Social Services
- HB 2012 - Appropriates money for the expenses, grants, refunds, and distributions of statewide elected officials, the Judiciary, Office of the State Public Defender, and General Assembly
- HB 2013 - Appropriates money for real property leases and related services
- HB 2014 - To appropriate money for supplemental purposes for the several departments and offices of state government.
- HB 2017 - To appropriate money for capital improvement and other purposes for the several departments of state government
- HB 2018 - Appropriates money for capital improvement projects involving the maintenance, repair, replacement, and improvement of state buildings and facilities

Architects

- SB 732 - Modifies numerous provisions relating to public safety

Attorney General

- SB 732 - Modifies numerous provisions relating to public safety
- SB 786 - Modifies the law relating to the prosecution of election offenses

Attorneys

- SB 578 - Allows certain circuits to appoint an additional court marshal, authorizes an additional judge in certain circuits, excludes firearms from bankruptcy, and establishes the Missouri Commercial Receivership Act
- SB 732 - Modifies numerous provisions relating to public safety
- SB 735 - Modifies laws relating to the Court Automation Fund, the Basic Legal Services Fund, and public defenders

Auditor, State

- SB 1002 - Allows the State Auditor to audit community improvement districts
- HB 1418 - Changes the laws regarding audits of transportation development districts

Banks and Financial Institutions

- SB 588 - Modifies provisions relating to petitions for the expungement of criminal records
- SB 660 - Modifies provisions of law relating to bidding procedures for county depositories
- SB 833 - Modifies provisions relating to financial transactions
- HB 1721 - Changes the laws regarding credit union supervision so that audits are consistent with federal standards
- HB 2125 - Modifies provisions of law relating to savings programs

Boards, Commissions, Committees, and Councils

- SB 579 - Modifies provisions relating to infection reporting of health care facilities and telehealth services
- SB 607 - Modifies provisions relating to public assistance programs
- SB 635 - Modifies provisions relating to health care
- SB 655 - Repeals the Advisory Council to the Director of the Missouri Agriculture Experiment Station and establishes the Fertilizer Control Board
- SB 665 - Modifies provisions relating to agriculture
- SB 732 - Modifies numerous provisions relating to public safety

Boards, Commissions, Committees, and Councils (cont'd)

- SB 735 - Modifies laws relating to the Court Automation Fund, the Basic Legal Services Fund, and public defenders
 - SB 735 - Modifies laws relating to the Court Automation Fund, the Basic Legal Services Fund, and public defenders
 - SB 875 - Allows a pharmacist to select an interchangeable biological product when filling a biological product prescription
 - SB 994 - Modifies provisions relating to alcohol
 - HB 1682 - Modifies various provisions relating to health care providers
 - HB 1696 - Subject to appropriation, requires the Commission for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing to provide grants to certain organizations that provide services to deaf-blind children, adults, and service providers
 - HB 1713 - Modifies provisions relating to regulation of water systems
 - HB 2237 - Modifies provisions of law regarding University of Missouri extension councils
 - HB 2355 - Creates the Missouri State Juvenile Justice Advisory Board
 - HB 2380 - Modifies provisions relating to license plates
-

Boats and Watercraft

- SB 861 - Modifies provisions relating to transportation facilities
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Business and Commerce

- SB 624 - Modifies the crimes of stealing and fraudulent procurement of a credit or debit device
 - SB 655 - Repeals the Advisory Council to the Director of the Missouri Agriculture Experiment Station and establishes the Fertilizer Control Board
 - SB 665 - Modifies provisions relating to agriculture
 - SB 838 - Allows the court to order a wireless service provider to transfer the rights of a wireless telephone number to a petitioner under certain circumstances
 - SB 994 - Modifies provisions relating to alcohol
 - HB 1582 - Modifies withholding tax requirements
 - HB 1870 - Modifies provisions relating to the collection of moneys by public entities
 - HB 1976 - Modifies provisions relating to motor vehicle services
 - HB 2376 - Modifies provisions relating to construction management
-

Campaign Finance

- HB 1474 - Modifies provisions of law relating to the manner in which certain documents are filed with the Missouri ethics commission
 - HB 2203 - Modifies provisions of law relating to expenditure of campaign committee funds
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Children and Minors

- SB 590 - Modifies provisions related to first degree murder
- SB 591 - Modifies provisions relating to expert witnesses
- SB 905 - Changes the effective date of the repeal and enactment of certain provisions of the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act
- HB 1550 - Modifies provisions of law relating to child custody orders
- HB 1562 - Modifies provisions relating to victims of crime, stalking, and sex trafficking
- HB 1599 - Establishes procedures for an adopted person to obtain a copy of his or her original birth certificate
- HB 1649 - Provides that a person who removes an unattended child from a locked car shall not be held liable for damages
- HB 1877 - Modifies provisions relating to the Children's Division

Children and Minors (cont'd)

- HB 2355 - Creates the Missouri State Juvenile Justice Advisory Board
HB 2355 - Creates the Missouri State Juvenile Justice Advisory Board
-

Children's Division

- HB 1877 - Modifies provisions relating to the Children's Division
HB 2355 - Creates the Missouri State Juvenile Justice Advisory Board
-

Chiropractors

- HB 1682 - Modifies various provisions relating to health care providers
-

Cities, Towns, and Villages

- SB 588 - Modifies provisions relating to petitions for the expungement of criminal records
SB 732 - Modifies numerous provisions relating to public safety
SB 867 - Contains provisions relating to fire protection, sheltered workshops, assessments of mining property, consolidation of road districts, and property managers
SB 919 - Modifies provisions relating to intoxicating liquor
HB 1432 - Modifies the law relating to administrative leave for public employees
HB 1684 - Allows certain cities, towns, or villages located in first, second, or third class counties to consolidate if they meet certain conditions
-

Civil Penalties

- SB 655 - Repeals the Advisory Council to the Director of the Missouri Agriculture Experiment Station and establishes the Fertilizer Control Board
HB 1414 - Prohibits certain agricultural data from being subject to public disclosure laws
HB 1418 - Changes the laws regarding audits of transportation development districts
-

Civil Procedure

- SB 578 - Allows certain circuits to appoint an additional court marshal, authorizes an additional judge in certain circuits, excludes firearms from bankruptcy, and establishes the Missouri Commercial Receivership Act
SB 591 - Modifies provisions relating to expert witnesses
SB 847 - Modifies provisions relating to the collateral source rule and provides that parties may introduce evidence of the actual cost, rather than the value, of the medical care rendered
HB 1765 - Creates regulations for commercial receiverships and powers of appointment, exempts firearms from bankruptcy, modifies provisions regarding wills, trusts, and exonerated individuals, and establishes a statute of limitations on suits against mental health professionals
HB 1862 - Modifies procedures in landlord and tenant cases, provides that a landlord must keep security deposits in a depository institution, and allows landlords withhold money for carpet cleaning from the security deposit pursuant to a lease agreement
-

Civil Rights

- HB 1559 - Designates July first as "Lucile Bluford Day" in Missouri in honor of a the civil rights activist and journalist
-

Compacts

- SB 732 - Modifies numerous provisions relating to public safety
HB 1816 - Modifies provisions relating to health care professionals and prescription refills
-

Constitutional Amendments

HJR 53 - Modifies provisions of the constitution relating to suffrage and elections

Construction and Building Codes

HB 1713 - Modifies provisions relating to regulation of water systems

Consumer Protection

SB 655 - Repeals the Advisory Council to the Director of the Missouri Agriculture Experiment Station and establishes the Fertilizer Control Board

HB 1976 - Modifies provisions relating to motor vehicle services

Contracts and Contractors

SB 732 - Modifies numerous provisions relating to public safety

HB 1976 - Modifies provisions relating to motor vehicle services

HB 2376 - Modifies provisions relating to construction management

Corporations

SB 664 - Modifies corporate registration report requirements for authorized farm corporations and family farm corporations

HB 1717 - Modifies provisions relating to water systems

HB 2030 - Creates a tax deduction for employee stock ownership plans

Corrections, Department of

SB 665 - Modifies provisions relating to agriculture

Counties

SB 572 - Modifies various provisions regarding municipalities located in St. Louis County, nuisance abatement ordinances, disincorporation procedures for various cities, and municipal courts

SB 588 - Modifies provisions relating to petitions for the expungement of criminal records

SB 660 - Modifies provisions of law relating to bidding procedures for county depositories

SB 732 - Modifies numerous provisions relating to public safety

SB 867 - Contains provisions relating to fire protection, sheltered workshops, assessments of mining property, consolidation of road districts, and property managers

SB 919 - Modifies provisions relating to intoxicating liquor

HB 1418 - Changes the laws regarding audits of transportation development districts

HB 1593 - Modifies provisions relating to proceedings against defaulting collectors

HB 1851 - Designates the "German Heritage Corridor of Missouri"

HB 1936 - Allows sheriffs and deputies to assist in other counties throughout the state and modifies provisions relating to the Inmate Prisoner Detainee Security Fund, and law enforcement mobile video recordings

County Government

SB 572 - Modifies various provisions regarding municipalities located in St. Louis County, nuisance abatement ordinances, disincorporation procedures for various cities, and municipal courts

SB 867 - Contains provisions relating to fire protection, sheltered workshops, assessments of mining property, consolidation of road districts, and property managers

HB 1432 - Modifies the law relating to administrative leave for public employees

HB 1480 - Allows voting machines to be used for the purpose of processing absentee ballots

HB 1593 - Modifies provisions relating to proceedings against defaulting collectors

County Government (cont'd)

- HB 1936 - Allows sheriffs and deputies to assist in other counties throughout the state and modifies provisions relating to the Inmate Prisoner Detainee Security Fund, and law enforcement mobile video recordings
- HB 1936 - Allows sheriffs and deputies to assist in other counties throughout the state and modifies provisions relating to the Inmate Prisoner Detainee Security Fund, and law enforcement mobile video recordings

County Officials

- SB 786 - Modifies the law relating to the prosecution of election offenses
- HB 1593 - Modifies provisions relating to proceedings against defaulting collectors
- HB 1936 - Allows sheriffs and deputies to assist in other counties throughout the state and modifies provisions relating to the Inmate Prisoner Detainee Security Fund, and law enforcement mobile video recordings
- HB 2381 - Modifies provisions relating to mine property

Courts

- SB 572 - Modifies various provisions regarding municipalities located in St. Louis County, nuisance abatement ordinances, disincorporation procedures for various cities, and municipal courts
- SB 578 - Allows certain circuits to appoint an additional court marshal, authorizes an additional judge in certain circuits, excludes firearms from bankruptcy, and establishes the Missouri Commercial Receivership Act
- SB 585 - Divides the Thirty-Eighth Judicial Circuit and creates a new Forty-Sixth Judicial Circuit
- SB 588 - Modifies provisions relating to petitions for the expungement of criminal records
- SB 590 - Modifies provisions related to first degree murder
- SB 591 - Modifies provisions relating to expert witnesses
- SB 657 - Modifies provisions relating to motor vehicles
- SB 735 - Modifies laws relating to the Court Automation Fund, the Basic Legal Services Fund, and public defenders
- SB 838 - Allows the court to order a wireless service provider to transfer the rights of a wireless telephone number to a petitioner under certain circumstances
- SB 847 - Modifies provisions relating to the collateral source rule and provides that parties may introduce evidence of the actual cost, rather than the value, of the medical care rendered
- HB 1550 - Modifies provisions of law relating to child custody orders
- HB 1765 - Creates regulations for commercial receiverships and powers of appointment, exempts firearms from bankruptcy, modifies provisions regarding wills, trusts, and exonerated individuals, and establishes a statute of limitations on suits against mental health professionals
- HB 1862 - Modifies procedures in landlord and tenant cases, provides that a landlord must keep security deposits in a depository institution, and allows landlords withhold money for carpet cleaning from the security deposit pursuant to a lease agreement

Courts, Juvenile

- SB 585 - Divides the Thirty-Eighth Judicial Circuit and creates a new Forty-Sixth Judicial Circuit
- HB 1877 - Modifies provisions relating to the Children's Division
- HB 2355 - Creates the Missouri State Juvenile Justice Advisory Board

Credit and Bankruptcy

- SB 578 - Allows certain circuits to appoint an additional court marshal, authorizes an additional judge in certain circuits, excludes firearms from bankruptcy, and establishes the Missouri Commercial Receivership Act
- HB 1765 - Creates regulations for commercial receiverships and powers of appointment, exempts firearms from bankruptcy, modifies provisions regarding wills, trusts, and exonerated individuals, and establishes a statute of limitations on suits against mental health professionals
-

Credit Unions

- SB 932 - Modifies provisions relating to bonded entities
- HB 1721 - Changes the laws regarding credit union supervision so that audits are consistent with federal standards
-

Crimes and Punishment

- SB 588 - Modifies provisions relating to petitions for the expungement of criminal records
- SB 590 - Modifies provisions related to first degree murder
- SB 624 - Modifies the crimes of stealing and fraudulent procurement of a credit or debit device
- SB 657 - Modifies provisions relating to motor vehicles
- SB 765 - Modifies provisions relating to law enforcement officers and political subdivisions
- SB 921 - Modifies provisions relating to victims of crime
- HB 1562 - Modifies provisions relating to victims of crime, stalking, and sex trafficking
- HB 1733 - Modifies provisions regarding the regulation of vehicles
- HB 1765 - Creates regulations for commercial receiverships and powers of appointment, exempts firearms from bankruptcy, modifies provisions regarding wills, trusts, and exonerated individuals, and establishes a statute of limitations on suits against mental health professionals
- HB 1877 - Modifies provisions relating to the Children's Division
- HB 1976 - Modifies provisions relating to motor vehicle services
- HB 2332 - Modifies various provisions of criminal law
- HB 2355 - Creates the Missouri State Juvenile Justice Advisory Board
-

Criminal Procedure

- SB 588 - Modifies provisions relating to petitions for the expungement of criminal records
- SB 590 - Modifies provisions related to first degree murder
- SB 591 - Modifies provisions relating to expert witnesses
- SB 847 - Modifies provisions relating to the collateral source rule and provides that parties may introduce evidence of the actual cost, rather than the value, of the medical care rendered
- HB 1765 - Creates regulations for commercial receiverships and powers of appointment, exempts firearms from bankruptcy, modifies provisions regarding wills, trusts, and exonerated individuals, and establishes a statute of limitations on suits against mental health professionals
- HB 1862 - Modifies procedures in landlord and tenant cases, provides that a landlord must keep security deposits in a depository institution, and allows landlords withhold money for carpet cleaning from the security deposit pursuant to a lease agreement
- HB 2332 - Modifies various provisions of criminal law
-

Dentists

- HB 1682 - Modifies various provisions relating to health care providers

Dentists (cont'd)

- HB 1713 - Modifies provisions relating to regulation of water systems
HB 1713 - Modifies provisions relating to regulation of water systems
HB 1717 - Modifies provisions relating to water systems
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Disabilities

- HB 1565 - Raises the MO HealthNet asset limits for disabled persons
-

Domestic Relations

- SB 838 - Allows the court to order a wireless service provider to transfer the rights of a wireless telephone number to a petitioner under certain circumstances
SB 905 - Changes the effective date of the repeal and enactment of certain provisions of the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act
-

Drugs and Controlled Substances

- SB 865 - Modifies various provisions regarding palliative care, the Board of Pharmacy, pharmacists, health insurance, and pharmacy benefit managers
SB 875 - Allows a pharmacist to select an interchangeable biological product when filling a biological product prescription
SB 973 - Modifies various provisions relating to hospitals, physical therapists, and medication
HB 1568 - Allows pharmacists to sell and dispense opioid antagonists
HB 1682 - Modifies various provisions relating to health care providers
HB 2332 - Modifies various provisions of criminal law
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Drunk Driving/Boating

- HB 2332 - Modifies various provisions of criminal law
-

Economic Development

- SB 861 - Modifies provisions relating to transportation facilities
SB 1002 - Allows the State Auditor to audit community improvement districts
HB 1698 - Establishes incentives to attract major out-of-state conventions to Missouri
HB 1870 - Modifies provisions relating to the collection of moneys by public entities
-

Economic Development, Department of

- SB 861 - Modifies provisions relating to transportation facilities
HB 1713 - Modifies provisions relating to regulation of water systems
-

Education, Elementary and Secondary

- SB 586 - Modifies the definition of "current operating expenditures" and "state adequacy target" for the purposes of state funding and applies the definition of "average daily attendance" to charter schools
SB 620 - Modifies composition of the Career and Technical Education Advisory Council and requires said council to establish minimum requirement for a career and technical education certificate
SB 638 - Modifies several provisions relating to elementary and secondary education
SB 665 - Modifies provisions relating to agriculture
SB 711 - Requires thirty minutes of cardiopulmonary resuscitation instruction and training during high school
HB 1418 - Changes the laws regarding audits of transportation development districts
HB 1583 - Modifies several provisions relating to student safety
HB 1646 - Establishes the Missouri Civics Education Initiative

Education, Elementary and Secondary (cont'd)

- HB 2379 - Modifies several provisions relating to student safety
HB 2379 - Modifies several provisions relating to student safety
HB 2428 - Changes the term "guidance counselor" to "school counselor" in the laws relating to education
-

Education, Higher

- SB 638 - Modifies several provisions relating to elementary and secondary education
SB 655 - Repeals the Advisory Council to the Director of the Missouri Agriculture Experiment Station and establishes the Fertilizer Control Board
SB 968 - Modifies several provisions relating to higher education financial aid for members of the military and their families
SB 997 - Establishes several provisions relating to higher education
HB 1646 - Establishes the Missouri Civics Education Initiative
HB 1681 - Exempts yoga training courses, programs, or schools from provisions of law regulating proprietary schools
HB 2237 - Modifies provisions of law regarding University of Missouri extension councils
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Education, Proprietary

- HB 1681 - Exempts yoga training courses, programs, or schools from provisions of law regulating proprietary schools
-

Elderly

- SB 732 - Modifies numerous provisions relating to public safety
-

Elections

- SB 585 - Divides the Thirty-Eighth Judicial Circuit and creates a new Forty-Sixth Judicial Circuit
SB 786 - Modifies the law relating to the prosecution of election offenses
HB 1477 - Modifies provisions relating to political parties
HB 1480 - Allows voting machines to be used for the purpose of processing absentee ballots
HB 1631 - Modifies provisions of law relating to voter identification
HJR 53 - Modifies provisions of the constitution relating to suffrage and elections
-

Elementary and Secondary Education, Department of

- SB 638 - Modifies several provisions relating to elementary and secondary education
SB 997 - Establishes several provisions relating to higher education
-

Emergencies

- SB 641 - Creates an income tax deduction for payments received as part of a program that compensates agricultural producers for losses from disaster or emergency
SB 732 - Modifies numerous provisions relating to public safety
SB 988 - Modifies several provisions relating to health care providers
HB 1649 - Provides that a person who removes an unattended child from a locked car shall not be held liable for damages
HB 1733 - Modifies provisions regarding the regulation of vehicles
-

Employees - Employers

- HB 1432 - Modifies the law relating to administrative leave for public employees
HB 1530 - Modifies the law relating to unemployment compensation benefits
HB 2030 - Creates a tax deduction for employee stock ownership plans
-

Energy

HB 1717 - Modifies provisions relating to water systems

Engineers

SB 732 - Modifies numerous provisions relating to public safety

Entertainment, Sports and Amusements

SB 1025 - Exempts instructional classes from sales tax

Environmental Protection

HB 1713 - Modifies provisions relating to regulation of water systems

Estates, Wills and Trusts

SB 591 - Modifies provisions relating to expert witnesses

HB 1765 - Creates regulations for commercial receiverships and powers of appointment, exempts firearms from bankruptcy, modifies provisions regarding wills, trusts, and exonerated individuals, and establishes a statute of limitations on suits against mental health professionals

Ethics

HB 1474 - Modifies provisions of law relating to the manner in which certain documents are filed with the Missouri ethics commission

HB 1979 - Modifies provisions of law relating to public officials becoming lobbyists

HB 1983 - Creates new provisions of law relating to elected officials acting as paid political consultants

HB 2203 - Modifies provisions of law relating to expenditure of campaign committee funds

Evidence

SB 847 - Modifies provisions relating to the collateral source rule and provides that parties may introduce evidence of the actual cost, rather than the value, of the medical care rendered

Family Law

SB 591 - Modifies provisions relating to expert witnesses

SB 905 - Changes the effective date of the repeal and enactment of certain provisions of the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act

HB 1550 - Modifies provisions of law relating to child custody orders

HB 1599 - Establishes procedures for an adopted person to obtain a copy of his or her original birth certificate

HB 1877 - Modifies provisions relating to the Children's Division

Federal - State Relations

HB 1414 - Prohibits certain agricultural data from being subject to public disclosure laws

HB 1870 - Modifies provisions relating to the collection of moneys by public entities

Fees

SB 588 - Modifies provisions relating to petitions for the expungement of criminal records

SB 655 - Repeals the Advisory Council to the Director of the Missouri Agriculture Experiment Station and establishes the Fertilizer Control Board

SB 656 - Modifies provisions relating to county sheriffs, self defense, unlawful use of weapons, and concealed carry permits

SB 657 - Modifies provisions relating to motor vehicles

Fees (cont'd)

- SB 664 - Modifies corporate registration report requirements for authorized farm corporations and family farm corporations
 - SB 664 - Modifies corporate registration report requirements for authorized farm corporations and family farm corporations
 - SB 665 - Modifies provisions relating to agriculture
 - SB 735 - Modifies laws relating to the Court Automation Fund, the Basic Legal Services Fund, and public defenders
 - HB 1418 - Changes the laws regarding audits of transportation development districts
 - HB 2380 - Modifies provisions relating to license plates
-

Fire Protection

- SB 732 - Modifies numerous provisions relating to public safety
 - SB 867 - Contains provisions relating to fire protection, sheltered workshops, assessments of mining property, consolidation of road districts, and property managers
-

Firearms

- SB 578 - Allows certain circuits to appoint an additional court marshal, authorizes an additional judge in certain circuits, excludes firearms from bankruptcy, and establishes the Missouri Commercial Receivership Act
 - SB 656 - Modifies provisions relating to county sheriffs, self defense, unlawful use of weapons, and concealed carry permits
 - HB 1765 - Creates regulations for commercial receiverships and powers of appointment, exempts firearms from bankruptcy, modifies provisions regarding wills, trusts, and exonerated individuals, and establishes a statute of limitations on suits against mental health professionals
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Fireworks

- SB 656 - Modifies provisions relating to county sheriffs, self defense, unlawful use of weapons, and concealed carry permits
-

Food

- SB 665 - Modifies provisions relating to agriculture
-

Gambling

- SB 732 - Modifies numerous provisions relating to public safety
 - HB 1941 - Provides licensing and taxation for daily fantasy sports games
-

General Assembly

- SB 921 - Modifies provisions relating to victims of crime
- SB 986 - Authorizes the conveyance of certain state properties
- SCR 46 - Disapproves and suspends the final order of rulemaking for the proposed rule 19 CSR 15-8.410 Personal Care Attendant Wage Range
- SCR 50 - Designates the month of September as Suicide Prevention Awareness Month
- HB 1577 - Establishes the Joint Committee on Capitol Security and provides oversight of specific buildings in the seat of government to the Board of Public Buildings
- HB 2380 - Modifies provisions relating to license plates
- HB 2453 - Authorizes the conveyance of certain state properties
- HCR 58 - Disapproves the regulation filed by the State Tax Commission on December 29, 2015, that establishes new values for certain agricultural and horticultural property

General Assembly (cont'd)

- HCR 73 - Designates the month of May each year as Cystic Fibrosis Awareness Month and the month of October of each year as Brachial Plexus Awareness Month in Missouri
- HCR 73 - Designates the month of May each year as Cystic Fibrosis Awareness Month and the month of October of each year as Brachial Plexus Awareness Month in Missouri

Governor and Lt. Governor

- SB 921 - Modifies provisions relating to victims of crime
- HCR 58 - Disapproves the regulation filed by the State Tax Commission on December 29, 2015, that establishes new values for certain agricultural and horticultural property

Health and Senior Services, Department of

- SB 579 - Modifies provisions relating to infection reporting of health care facilities and telehealth services
- SB 635 - Modifies provisions relating to health care
- SB 665 - Modifies provisions relating to agriculture
- SB 732 - Modifies numerous provisions relating to public safety
- SB 988 - Modifies several provisions relating to health care providers
- SCR 46 - Disapproves and suspends the final order of rulemaking for the proposed rule 19 CSR 15-8.410 Personal Care Attendant Wage Range
- HB 1682 - Modifies various provisions relating to health care providers
- HB 1713 - Modifies provisions relating to regulation of water systems
- HB 1717 - Modifies provisions relating to water systems
- HB 1816 - Modifies provisions relating to health care professionals and prescription refills

Health Care

- SB 579 - Modifies provisions relating to infection reporting of health care facilities and telehealth services
- SB 608 - Modifies provisions relating to health care
- SB 635 - Modifies provisions relating to health care
- SB 794 - Creates a sales tax exemption for parts of certain types of medical equipment
- SB 847 - Modifies provisions relating to the collateral source rule and provides that parties may introduce evidence of the actual cost, rather than the value, of the medical care rendered
- SB 875 - Allows a pharmacist to select an interchangeable biological product when filling a biological product prescription
- SB 988 - Modifies several provisions relating to health care providers
- SCR 50 - Designates the month of September as Suicide Prevention Awareness Month
- HB 1534 - Extends the sunset on certain health care provider reimbursement allowance taxes
- HB 1682 - Modifies various provisions relating to health care providers
- HB 2029 - Changes the laws regarding step therapy for prescription drugs
- HCR 73 - Designates the month of May each year as Cystic Fibrosis Awareness Month and the month of October of each year as Brachial Plexus Awareness Month in Missouri

Health Care Professionals

- SB 579 - Modifies provisions relating to infection reporting of health care facilities and telehealth services
- SB 607 - Modifies provisions relating to public assistance programs

Health Care Professionals (cont'd)

- SB 608 - Modifies provisions relating to health care
- SB 608 - Modifies provisions relating to health care
- SB 847 - Modifies provisions relating to the collateral source rule and provides that parties may introduce evidence of the actual cost, rather than the value, of the medical care rendered
- SB 875 - Allows a pharmacist to select an interchangeable biological product when filling a biological product prescription
- SB 973 - Modifies various provisions relating to hospitals, physical therapists, and medication
- HB 1534 - Extends the sunset on certain health care provider reimbursement allowance taxes
- HB 1568 - Allows pharmacists to sell and dispense opioid antagonists
- HB 1682 - Modifies various provisions relating to health care providers
- HB 1765 - Creates regulations for commercial receiverships and powers of appointment, exempts firearms from bankruptcy, modifies provisions regarding wills, trusts, and exonerated individuals, and establishes a statute of limitations on suits against mental health professionals
- HB 1816 - Modifies provisions relating to health care professionals and prescription refills
- HB 2029 - Changes the laws regarding step therapy for prescription drugs

Health, Public

- HB 1414 - Prohibits certain agricultural data from being subject to public disclosure laws

Higher Education, Department of

- SB 638 - Modifies several provisions relating to elementary and secondary education
- SB 997 - Establishes several provisions relating to higher education

Highway Patrol

- SB 588 - Modifies provisions relating to petitions for the expungement of criminal records
- SB 921 - Modifies provisions relating to victims of crime
- HB 1976 - Modifies provisions relating to motor vehicle services
- HB 2380 - Modifies provisions relating to license plates

Holidays and Observances

- HB 1559 - Designates July first as "Lucile Bluford Day" in Missouri in honor of a the civil rights activist and journalist
- HCR 73 - Designates the month of May each year as Cystic Fibrosis Awareness Month and the month of October of each year as Brachial Plexus Awareness Month in Missouri

Hospitals

- SB 579 - Modifies provisions relating to infection reporting of health care facilities and telehealth services
- SB 988 - Modifies several provisions relating to health care providers
- HB 1534 - Extends the sunset on certain health care provider reimbursement allowance taxes
- HB 1682 - Modifies various provisions relating to health care providers

Insurance - Automobile

- SB 947 - Creates regulations for insurance requirements for transportation network companies and transportation network company drivers
- HB 1976 - Modifies provisions relating to motor vehicle services
- HB 2194 - Modifies varies provisions regarding insurance

Insurance - General

HB 1763 - Changes the laws regarding workers' compensation large deductible policies issued by an insurer

Insurance - Health

SB 847 - Modifies provisions relating to the collateral source rule and provides that parties may introduce evidence of the actual cost, rather than the value, of the medical care rendered

SB 865 - Modifies various provisions regarding palliative care, the Board of Pharmacy, pharmacists, health insurance, and pharmacy benefit managers

HB 1682 - Modifies various provisions relating to health care providers

HB 1816 - Modifies provisions relating to health care professionals and prescription refills

HB 2029 - Changes the laws regarding step therapy for prescription drugs

Insurance - Life

HB 2150 - Creates regulations for the process of identifying deceased insureds and payments of life insurance death benefits for policies

Insurance - Property

HB 1976 - Modifies provisions relating to motor vehicle services

HB 2194 - Modifies various provisions regarding insurance

Insurance, Financial Inst. & Professional Reg., Department of

HB 1976 - Modifies provisions relating to motor vehicle services

HB 2029 - Changes the laws regarding step therapy for prescription drugs

HB 2150 - Creates regulations for the process of identifying deceased insureds and payments of life insurance death benefits for policies

Internet and E-mail

SB 823 - Modifies provisions relating to sales tax

Jackson County

SB 572 - Modifies various provisions regarding municipalities located in St. Louis County, nuisance abatement ordinances, disincorporation procedures for various cities, and municipal courts

Judges

SB 578 - Allows certain circuits to appoint an additional court marshal, authorizes an additional judge in certain circuits, excludes firearms from bankruptcy, and establishes the Missouri Commercial Receivership Act

SB 585 - Divides the Thirty-Eighth Judicial Circuit and creates a new Forty-Sixth Judicial Circuit

SB 591 - Modifies provisions relating to expert witnesses

Juries

SB 591 - Modifies provisions relating to expert witnesses

Kansas City

SB 572 - Modifies various provisions regarding municipalities located in St. Louis County, nuisance abatement ordinances, disincorporation procedures for various cities, and municipal courts

Kansas City (cont'd)

- SB 867 - Contains provisions relating to fire protection, sheltered workshops, assessments of mining property, consolidation of road districts, and property managers
- SB 867 - Contains provisions relating to fire protection, sheltered workshops, assessments of mining property, consolidation of road districts, and property managers
- HB 2591 - Designates certain transportation infrastructure

Labor and Management

- HB 1891 - Creates new provisions of law relating to labor organizations

Lakes, Rivers and Waterways

- SB 861 - Modifies provisions relating to transportation facilities
- SB 994 - Modifies provisions relating to alcohol

Landlords and Tenants

- HB 1862 - Modifies procedures in landlord and tenant cases, provides that a landlord must keep security deposits in a depository institution, and allows landlords withhold money for carpet cleaning from the security deposit pursuant to a lease agreement

Law Enforcement Officers and Agencies

- SB 572 - Modifies various provisions regarding municipalities located in St. Louis County, nuisance abatement ordinances, disincorporation procedures for various cities, and municipal courts
- SB 588 - Modifies provisions relating to petitions for the expungement of criminal records
- SB 656 - Modifies provisions relating to county sheriffs, self defense, unlawful use of weapons, and concealed carry permits
- SB 765 - Modifies provisions relating to law enforcement officers and political subdivisions
- SB 921 - Modifies provisions relating to victims of crime
- HB 1432 - Modifies the law relating to administrative leave for public employees
- HB 1577 - Establishes the Joint Committee on Capitol Security and provides oversight of specific buildings in the seat of government to the Board of Public Buildings
- HB 1936 - Allows sheriffs and deputies to assist in other counties throughout the state and modifies provisions relating to the Inmate Prisoner Detainee Security Fund, and law enforcement mobile video recordings
- HB 1976 - Modifies provisions relating to motor vehicle services
- HB 2355 - Creates the Missouri State Juvenile Justice Advisory Board

Liability

- SB 572 - Modifies various provisions regarding municipalities located in St. Louis County, nuisance abatement ordinances, disincorporation procedures for various cities, and municipal courts
- SB 657 - Modifies provisions relating to motor vehicles
- SB 838 - Allows the court to order a wireless service provider to transfer the rights of a wireless telephone number to a petitioner under certain circumstances
- SB 844 - Modifies provisions relating to livestock trespass liability
- SB 847 - Modifies provisions relating to the collateral source rule and provides that parties may introduce evidence of the actual cost, rather than the value, of the medical care rendered
- HB 1568 - Allows pharmacists to sell and dispense opioid antagonists
- HB 1649 - Provides that a person who removes an unattended child from a locked car shall not be held liable for damages

Liability (cont'd)

- HB 1765 - Creates regulations for commercial receiverships and powers of appointment, exempts firearms from bankruptcy, modifies provisions regarding wills, trusts, and exonerated individuals, and establishes a statute of limitations on suits against mental health professionals
- HB 1765 - Creates regulations for commercial receiverships and powers of appointment, exempts firearms from bankruptcy, modifies provisions regarding wills, trusts, and exonerated individuals, and establishes a statute of limitations on suits against mental health professionals
- HB 1862 - Modifies procedures in landlord and tenant cases, provides that a landlord must keep security deposits in a depository institution, and allows landlords withhold money for carpet cleaning from the security deposit pursuant to a lease agreement
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Libraries and Archives

- HB 1561 - Modifies provisions relating to local sales taxes
-

Licenses - Liquor and Beer

- SB 919 - Modifies provisions relating to intoxicating liquor
-

Licenses - Motor Vehicle

- HB 2380 - Modifies provisions relating to license plates
-

Marriage and Divorce

- SB 591 - Modifies provisions relating to expert witnesses
- HB 1550 - Modifies provisions of law relating to child custody orders
-

Medicaid/MO Healthnet

- SB 579 - Modifies provisions relating to infection reporting of health care facilities and telehealth services
- SB 607 - Modifies provisions relating to public assistance programs
- SB 608 - Modifies provisions relating to health care
- SB 732 - Modifies numerous provisions relating to public safety
- HB 1534 - Extends the sunset on certain health care provider reimbursement allowance taxes
- HB 1682 - Modifies various provisions relating to health care providers
-

Medical Procedures and Personnel

- SB 579 - Modifies provisions relating to infection reporting of health care facilities and telehealth services
- HB 1568 - Allows pharmacists to sell and dispense opioid antagonists
-

Mental Health

- SCR 50 - Designates the month of September as Suicide Prevention Awareness Month
- HB 1765 - Creates regulations for commercial receiverships and powers of appointment, exempts firearms from bankruptcy, modifies provisions regarding wills, trusts, and exonerated individuals, and establishes a statute of limitations on suits against mental health professionals
-

Mental Health, Department of

- HB 1816 - Modifies provisions relating to health care professionals and prescription refills
-

Military Affairs

- SB 656 - Modifies provisions relating to county sheriffs, self defense, unlawful use of weapons, and concealed carry permits
- SB 665 - Modifies provisions relating to agriculture
- SB 814 - Allows an individual to deduct income earned through active military duty from their Missouri adjusted gross income
-

Mining and Oil and Gas Production

- SB 867 - Contains provisions relating to fire protection, sheltered workshops, assessments of mining property, consolidation of road districts, and property managers
- HB 2381 - Modifies provisions relating to mine property
-

Motels and Hotels

- HB 1698 - Establishes incentives to attract major out-of-state conventions to Missouri
-

Motor Fuel

- SB 657 - Modifies provisions relating to motor vehicles
-

Motor Vehicles

- SB 657 - Modifies provisions relating to motor vehicles
- SB 947 - Creates regulations for insurance requirements for transportation network companies and transportation network company drivers
- HB 1733 - Modifies provisions regarding the regulation of vehicles
- HB 1976 - Modifies provisions relating to motor vehicle services
- HB 2140 - Creates the "Missouri Task Force on Fair, Nondiscriminatory Local Taxation Concerning Motor Vehicles, Trailers, Boats, and Outboard Motors."
- HB 2380 - Modifies provisions relating to license plates
-

National Guard

- HB 1733 - Modifies provisions regarding the regulation of vehicles
-

Natural Resources, Department of

- HB 1414 - Prohibits certain agricultural data from being subject to public disclosure laws
- HB 1713 - Modifies provisions relating to regulation of water systems
- HB 1717 - Modifies provisions relating to water systems
- HB 2381 - Modifies provisions relating to mine property
-

Newspapers and Publications

- SB 732 - Modifies numerous provisions relating to public safety
- HB 1559 - Designates July first as "Lucile Bluford Day" in Missouri in honor of a the civil rights activist and journalist
- HB 1717 - Modifies provisions relating to water systems
-

Notary Public

- SB 932 - Modifies provisions relating to bonded entities
-

Nurses

- SB 579 - Modifies provisions relating to infection reporting of health care facilities and telehealth services
- SB 973 - Modifies various provisions relating to hospitals, physical therapists, and medication
- HB 1816 - Modifies provisions relating to health care professionals and prescription refills
-

Nursing Homes and Long-term Care Facilities

- SB 665 - Modifies provisions relating to agriculture
HB 1534 - Extends the sunset on certain health care provider reimbursement allowance taxes
-

Optometry

- HB 1682 - Modifies various provisions relating to health care providers
HB 1816 - Modifies provisions relating to health care professionals and prescription refills
-

Pharmacy

- SB 865 - Modifies various provisions regarding palliative care, the Board of Pharmacy, pharmacists, health insurance, and pharmacy benefit managers
SB 875 - Allows a pharmacist to select an interchangeable biological product when filling a biological product prescription
SB 973 - Modifies various provisions relating to hospitals, physical therapists, and medication
HB 1534 - Extends the sunset on certain health care provider reimbursement allowance taxes
HB 1682 - Modifies various provisions relating to health care providers
HB 1816 - Modifies provisions relating to health care professionals and prescription refills
HB 2029 - Changes the laws regarding step therapy for prescription drugs
-

Physical Therapists

- HB 1816 - Modifies provisions relating to health care professionals and prescription refills
-

Physicians

- SB 579 - Modifies provisions relating to infection reporting of health care facilities and telehealth services
SB 875 - Allows a pharmacist to select an interchangeable biological product when filling a biological product prescription
SB 973 - Modifies various provisions relating to hospitals, physical therapists, and medication
HB 1682 - Modifies various provisions relating to health care providers
HB 1816 - Modifies provisions relating to health care professionals and prescription refills
HB 2029 - Changes the laws regarding step therapy for prescription drugs
-

Political Parties

- HB 1477 - Modifies provisions relating to political parties
-

Political Subdivisions

- SB 572 - Modifies various provisions regarding municipalities located in St. Louis County, nuisance abatement ordinances, disincorporation procedures for various cities, and municipal courts
SB 765 - Modifies provisions relating to law enforcement officers and political subdivisions
SB 867 - Contains provisions relating to fire protection, sheltered workshops, assessments of mining property, consolidation of road districts, and property managers
SB 1002 - Allows the State Auditor to audit community improvement districts
HB 1432 - Modifies the law relating to administrative leave for public employees
HB 1434 - Modifies provisions relating to tax increment financing commission
HB 1443 - Allows political subdivisions to assign operation of a retirement plan to the Missouri Local Government Employees' Retirement System
HB 1713 - Modifies provisions relating to regulation of water systems
HB 2376 - Modifies provisions relating to construction management
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Probation and Parole

- HB 1765 - Creates regulations for commercial receiverships and powers of appointment, exempts firearms from bankruptcy, modifies provisions regarding wills, trusts, and exonerated individuals, and establishes a statute of limitations on suits against mental health professionals

Professional Registration and Licensing

- SB 865 - Modifies various provisions regarding palliative care, the Board of Pharmacy, pharmacists, health insurance, and pharmacy benefit managers
HB 1568 - Allows pharmacists to sell and dispense opioid antagonists
HB 1682 - Modifies various provisions relating to health care providers
HB 1816 - Modifies provisions relating to health care professionals and prescription refills

Property, Real and Personal

- SB 578 - Allows certain circuits to appoint an additional court marshal, authorizes an additional judge in certain circuits, excludes firearms from bankruptcy, and establishes the Missouri Commercial Receivership Act
SB 591 - Modifies provisions relating to expert witnesses
SB 867 - Contains provisions relating to fire protection, sheltered workshops, assessments of mining property, consolidation of road districts, and property managers
HB 1765 - Creates regulations for commercial receiverships and powers of appointment, exempts firearms from bankruptcy, modifies provisions regarding wills, trusts, and exonerated individuals, and establishes a statute of limitations on suits against mental health professionals
HB 1976 - Modifies provisions relating to motor vehicle services
HB 2381 - Modifies provisions relating to mine property
HCR 58 - Disapproves the regulation filed by the State Tax Commission on December 29, 2015, that establishes new values for certain agricultural and horticultural property

Psychologists

- SB 607 - Modifies provisions relating to public assistance programs

Public Assistance

- SB 579 - Modifies provisions relating to infection reporting of health care facilities and telehealth services
SB 607 - Modifies provisions relating to public assistance programs
HB 1565 - Raises the MO HealthNet asset limits for disabled persons

Public Buildings

- SB 986 - Authorizes the conveyance of certain state properties
HB 2453 - Authorizes the conveyance of certain state properties

Public Officers

- SB 765 - Modifies provisions relating to law enforcement officers and political subdivisions

Public Records, Public Meetings

- SB 588 - Modifies provisions relating to petitions for the expungement of criminal records
HB 1414 - Prohibits certain agricultural data from being subject to public disclosure laws
HB 1713 - Modifies provisions relating to regulation of water systems
HB 1717 - Modifies provisions relating to water systems

Public Records, Public Meetings (cont'd)

- HB 1936 - Allows sheriffs and deputies to assist in other counties throughout the state and modifies provisions relating to the Inmate Prisoner Detainee Security Fund, and law enforcement mobile video recordings
- HB 1936 - Allows sheriffs and deputies to assist in other counties throughout the state and modifies provisions relating to the Inmate Prisoner Detainee Security Fund, and law enforcement mobile video recordings

Public Safety, Department of

- SB 732 - Modifies numerous provisions relating to public safety
- SB 919 - Modifies provisions relating to intoxicating liquor
- SB 921 - Modifies provisions relating to victims of crime

Public Service Commission

- HB 1717 - Modifies provisions relating to water systems

Retirement - Local Government

- HB 1443 - Allows political subdivisions to assign operation of a retirement plan to the Missouri Local Government Employees' Retirement System

Retirement - State

- SB 585 - Divides the Thirty-Eighth Judicial Circuit and creates a new Forty-Sixth Judicial Circuit

Retirement Systems and Benefits - General

- HB 1443 - Allows political subdivisions to assign operation of a retirement plan to the Missouri Local Government Employees' Retirement System

Revenue, Department of

- SB 578 - Allows certain circuits to appoint an additional court marshal, authorizes an additional judge in certain circuits, excludes firearms from bankruptcy, and establishes the Missouri Commercial Receivership Act
- SB 919 - Modifies provisions relating to intoxicating liquor
- HB 1418 - Changes the laws regarding audits of transportation development districts
- HB 1434 - Modifies provisions relating to tax increment financing commission
- HB 1435 - Provides that limitations for sales tax refunds apply only to a final assessment
- HB 1582 - Modifies withholding tax requirements
- HB 2030 - Creates a tax deduction for employee stock ownership plans
- HB 2140 - Creates the "Missouri Task Force on Fair, Nondiscriminatory Local Taxation Concerning Motor Vehicles, Trailers, Boats, and Outboard Motors."
- HB 2380 - Modifies provisions relating to license plates

Roads and Highways

- SB 625 - Designates certain state highways and creates a process for the naming of additional highways and bridges
- SB 765 - Modifies provisions relating to law enforcement officers and political subdivisions
- SB 852 - Designates certain memorial infrastructure
- SB 867 - Contains provisions relating to fire protection, sheltered workshops, assessments of mining property, consolidation of road districts, and property managers
- SB 915 - Designates two memorial highways in Boone County
- SB 1009 - Designates the "Trooper James M. Bava Memorial Highway"
- HB 1733 - Modifies provisions regarding the regulation of vehicles

Roads and Highways (cont'd)

- HB 1851 - Designates the "German Heritage Corridor of Missouri"
HB 1851 - Designates the "German Heritage Corridor of Missouri"
HB 2335 - Designates certain memorial transportation infrastructure
HB 2591 - Designates certain transportation infrastructure
-

Saint Louis City

- HB 1851 - Designates the "German Heritage Corridor of Missouri"
-

Saint Louis County

- SB 572 - Modifies various provisions regarding municipalities located in St. Louis County, nuisance abatement ordinances, disincorporation procedures for various cities, and municipal courts
HB 1434 - Modifies provisions relating to tax increment financing commission
HB 1561 - Modifies provisions relating to local sales taxes
HB 1851 - Designates the "German Heritage Corridor of Missouri"
HB 2591 - Designates certain transportation infrastructure
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Savings and Loan

- SB 833 - Modifies provisions relating to financial transactions
HB 2125 - Modifies provisions of law relating to savings programs
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Science and Technology

- SB 947 - Creates regulations for insurance requirements for transportation network companies and transportation network company drivers
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Secretary of State

- SB 664 - Modifies corporate registration report requirements for authorized farm corporations and family farm corporations
SB 786 - Modifies the law relating to the prosecution of election offenses
SB 932 - Modifies provisions relating to bonded entities
HB 1562 - Modifies provisions relating to victims of crime, stalking, and sex trafficking
-

Securities

- HB 2030 - Creates a tax deduction for employee stock ownership plans
-

Sewers and Sewer Districts

- HB 1713 - Modifies provisions relating to regulation of water systems
HB 1717 - Modifies provisions relating to water systems
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Sexual Offenses

- HB 1562 - Modifies provisions relating to victims of crime, stalking, and sex trafficking
-

Social Services, Department of

- SB 579 - Modifies provisions relating to infection reporting of health care facilities and telehealth services
SB 607 - Modifies provisions relating to public assistance programs
SB 608 - Modifies provisions relating to health care
SB 905 - Changes the effective date of the repeal and enactment of certain provisions of the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act
HB 1877 - Modifies provisions relating to the Children's Division
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Soil Conservation

SB 655 - Repeals the Advisory Council to the Director of the Missouri Agriculture Experiment Station and establishes the Fertilizer Control Board

State Departments

HB 1414 - Prohibits certain agricultural data from being subject to public disclosure laws
HB 1870 - Modifies provisions relating to the collection of moneys by public entities

State Employees

SB 585 - Divides the Thirty-Eighth Judicial Circuit and creates a new Forty-Sixth Judicial Circuit
HB 1432 - Modifies the law relating to administrative leave for public employees

State Tax Commission

HB 2381 - Modifies provisions relating to mine property

Suicide

SCR 50 - Designates the month of September as Suicide Prevention Awareness Month

Sunshine Law

HB 1414 - Prohibits certain agricultural data from being subject to public disclosure laws

Tax Credits

SB 665 - Modifies provisions relating to agriculture
SB 861 - Modifies provisions relating to transportation facilities

Tax Incentives

SB 861 - Modifies provisions relating to transportation facilities
HB 1870 - Modifies provisions relating to the collection of moneys by public entities

Taxation and Revenue - General

SB 814 - Allows an individual to deduct income earned through active military duty from their Missouri adjusted gross income
HB 1434 - Modifies provisions relating to tax increment financing commission
HB 1435 - Provides that limitations for sales tax refunds apply only to a final assessment
HB 1593 - Modifies provisions relating to proceedings against defaulting collectors
HB 1941 - Provides licensing and taxation for daily fantasy sports games
HB 2030 - Creates a tax deduction for employee stock ownership plans

Taxation and Revenue - Income

SB 641 - Creates an income tax deduction for payments received as part of a program that compensates agricultural producers for losses from disaster or emergency
SB 814 - Allows an individual to deduct income earned through active military duty from their Missouri adjusted gross income
HB 1582 - Modifies withholding tax requirements
HB 1870 - Modifies provisions relating to the collection of moneys by public entities

Taxation and Revenue - Property

HB 1593 - Modifies provisions relating to proceedings against defaulting collectors
HB 2381 - Modifies provisions relating to mine property
HCR 58 - Disapproves the regulation filed by the State Tax Commission on December 29, 2015, that establishes new values for certain agricultural and horticultural property

Taxation and Revenue - Sales and Use

- SB 794 - Creates a sales tax exemption for parts of certain types of medical equipment
- SB 823 - Modifies provisions relating to sales tax
- SB 867 - Contains provisions relating to fire protection, sheltered workshops, assessments of mining property, consolidation of road districts, and property managers
- SB 1025 - Exempts instructional classes from sales tax
- HB 1418 - Changes the laws regarding audits of transportation development districts
- HB 1435 - Provides that limitations for sales tax refunds apply only to a final assessment
- HB 1561 - Modifies provisions relating to local sales taxes
- HB 2140 - Creates the "Missouri Task Force on Fair, Nondiscriminatory Local Taxation Concerning Motor Vehicles, Trailers, Boats, and Outboard Motors."

Teachers

- HB 1432 - Modifies the law relating to administrative leave for public employees

Telecommunications

- SB 823 - Modifies provisions relating to sales tax
- SB 838 - Allows the court to order a wireless service provider to transfer the rights of a wireless telephone number to a petitioner under certain circumstances

Tourism

- HB 1698 - Establishes incentives to attract major out-of-state conventions to Missouri

Transportation

- SB 947 - Creates regulations for insurance requirements for transportation network companies and transportation network company drivers
- HB 1418 - Changes the laws regarding audits of transportation development districts
- HB 1976 - Modifies provisions relating to motor vehicle services

Transportation, Department of

- SB 625 - Designates certain state highways and creates a process for the naming of additional highways and bridges
- SB 852 - Designates certain memorial infrastructure
- SB 915 - Designates two memorial highways in Boone County
- SB 1009 - Designates the "Trooper James M. Bava Memorial Highway"
- HB 1851 - Designates the "German Heritage Corridor of Missouri"
- HB 2335 - Designates certain memorial transportation infrastructure
- HB 2376 - Modifies provisions relating to construction management
- HB 2591 - Designates certain transportation infrastructure

Treasurer, State

- HB 2150 - Creates regulations for the process of identifying deceased insureds and payments of life insurance death benefits for policies

Unemployment Compensation

- SB 702 - Modifies the law relating to unemployment compensation benefits
- HB 1530 - Modifies the law relating to unemployment compensation benefits
-

Uniform Laws

HB 1765 - Creates regulations for commercial receiverships and powers of appointment, exempts firearms from bankruptcy, modifies provisions regarding wills, trusts, and exonerated individuals, and establishes a statute of limitations on suits against mental health professionals

Urban Redevelopment

SB 861 - Modifies provisions relating to transportation facilities
HB 1434 - Modifies provisions relating to tax increment financing commission

Utilities

HB 1713 - Modifies provisions relating to regulation of water systems
HB 1717 - Modifies provisions relating to water systems

Veterans

SB 968 - Modifies several provisions relating to higher education financial aid for members of the military and their families
HB 2591 - Designates certain transportation infrastructure

Veterinarians

HB 1414 - Prohibits certain agricultural data from being subject to public disclosure laws

Victims of Crime

HB 1562 - Modifies provisions relating to victims of crime, stalking, and sex trafficking

Vital Statistics

HB 1599 - Establishes procedures for an adopted person to obtain a copy of his or her original birth certificate

Waste - Solid

HB 1713 - Modifies provisions relating to regulation of water systems

Water Resources and Water Districts

HB 1713 - Modifies provisions relating to regulation of water systems
HB 1717 - Modifies provisions relating to water systems

Weapons

SB 656 - Modifies provisions relating to county sheriffs, self defense, unlawful use of weapons, and concealed carry permits
HB 2332 - Modifies various provisions of criminal law

Workers Compensation

SB 613 - Enacts new provisions of law relating to the workers' compensation insurance premiums of volunteer fire departments
SB 700 - Modifies the law relating to workers' compensation premium rates
HB 1763 - Changes the laws regarding workers' compensation large deductible policies issued by an insurer

Youth Services, Division of

HB 2355 - Creates the Missouri State Juvenile Justice Advisory Board
